The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO 101 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29 "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kalyan	9000	...	...
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Cale onia	8000	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kuma Maru	T Sasaki	3801	23rd April	5th May
Yeo Maru	K Ichikamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	16th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4626	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

S. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

Kerr Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166. Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in event of his wife predeceasing him. Six months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing employment. Liberal commission to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	...
City of Calcutta	7636	...	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	...	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	...

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	658	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. H. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 121.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Route.
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday, 29th April	9 a.m.	§C.M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 30th April		†Direct.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Monday, 3rd May	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 29th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons. on Thursday, 29th April calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 30th April, calling at Lamu Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th April 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6386	...	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. APTKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and a description of Stock at moderate charge particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

G. M. RANDLE,
Manager.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 8

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15th MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,51,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 20,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
39/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Don't worry about your constipation Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST.—In Fort, on Monday evening, a lady's black satin coat. Collar and cuffs lined "old rose" satin. Will finder please return it to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 172

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 60, Esplanade Road. 532

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for princesses in a Ruling chief's family. Immediately apply personally to MANILAL H. MEHTA, High Court Vakil. Dubas Wady, Girgaum Back Road. 509

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C. K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED a SHIPPING CLERK for a regular line of steamers with thorough knowledge of manifest, freight measurement calculations, writing a decent hand. Salary upto Rs. 75 with prospects. Apply to Box No. 322 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 528

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 116

WANTED for Tonkin (French Indo-China) a BLEACHER and MASTER DYER, European preferred, on one year's probation. Must be well conversant with the dyeing of black, blue, khaki and red colours. 2nd Class return passage and free quarters. State age and salary expected, sending copies of testimonials to Box No. 323 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 533

WANTED—A HIGHLY qualified Medical Man for the post of Chief Medical Officer, Patiala State.

Pay from Rs. 1,000 p.m. according to qualifications. Further particulars can be ascertained on application.

None need apply who does not hold a degree from a University in Great Britain and has considerable experience. No application will be entertained after 31st May 1915.

Apply stating age and qualifications to the JUDICIAL SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Patiala. 130

WANTED for the Neill City High School, Nagpur, the following teachers on its permanent staff:—One graduate competent to teach English and History to the Matriculation class, on Rs. 100—8—140. Four B.A's. or B.Sc's. and a B. Ag. on Rs. 60—8—100.

One trained Carpentry teacher on Rs. 30.

The minimum period for permanent service will be fifteen years. No Law Student need apply. Trained teachers will have preference Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1915.

By Order,
SUPERINTENDENT,
Neill City High School, Nagpur.
Nagpur, 27th April, 1915. 526

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the All India Mohamedan Educational Conference. Besides good character and sound health, good knowledge of English and Urdu, experience of office work, power of superintendence, and habits of energetic discharge of duties are necessary qualifications. At present the sanctioned salary is Rs. 200 a month and the starting pay will be Rs. 125 a month with an annual increment of Rs. 25 for the first three years. But the amount of the starting pay may be modified to suit any special case.

All applications may be sent to—
The HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
All India Mohamedan Educational Conference.
129 Aligarh U. P.

WANTED.

INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS and FIREMEN. Apply with copies of certificates to the Loco SUPDT., J. B. Rly., Jodhpur. 195

WANTED a YOUNG PARSEE DOCTOR for up-country. Apply to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 521

WANTED—HINDU YOUTH, thoroughly competent in Book-keeping, Typewriting, Correspondence, seeks employment. Highest references moderate pay. Write 'M' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 530

WANTED several second-hand medium sized Cornish and Lancashire Boilers, not under 100 lbs. pressure. Also Portable Engines, 16 to 20 H. P. size. If available for ready delivery, write at once with full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED tenders up to 15th May for 200 woollen grey overcoats and 200 pairs of strong ammunition boots guaranteed to last 12 months for Jail Warders.

GOPAL R. TAMBE,
Inspector-General of Jails, Indore.
Indore, 21st April 1915. 131

WANTED—Three Temporary ASSISTANT ENGINEERS are required for construction work on the G. I. P. Railway. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to:—

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
194 Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED—An energetic SHORTHAND TYPIST, who must also attend to books and generally assist, must not be afraid of work. Right post for the right man. Apply personally between 10 and 11 a.m. 523

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
The High Grade Tailor.
3, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED A TEACHER.—WANTED a qualified TEACHER (Hindu or Parsee preferred) holding a B.A., B.Sc., or L. T. degree. Good salary to a competent man. Apply, with testimonials, stating terms and date when duties can be taken up, to the MANAGER, Sri Sumangala College, Panadura, Ceylon. 192

WANTED—An INDIAN as Correspondence Clerk, Shorthand-Typist. From July 1st 1915. Salary Rs. 125 to 150 per mensem, free quarters. Second-class Railway fare and Re. 1 per day when travelling. Apply stating age, previous experience, and caste, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to—

BERNARD TRIGGS, Architect,
193 Rutlam, Central India

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers, unanimously admitted to be the best firm in the field. 336

FOR SALE—Horse and trap, good condition. Also D. B. shot gun, good make, seen in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 503

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE—COMPLETE WEAVING MACHINERY, presently running. Apply for particulars: Mr. RAVAT, c/o. Pimpalkhare & Co., Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay. 525

AUCTION SALE—A *Bona Fide* Auction Sale is to be shortly held at Wellington Mews. Owners wishing to send their horses and carriages may apply to the VETERINARY-SURGEON-IN-CHARGE. A good opportunity for sellers. 486

FOR SALE—A small lot of English made Felt Hats of latest fashion for gentlemen, in various colours, arrived per s.s. "Crosby Hall" To save disappointment early inspection is invited by JEHANGIR D. MISTRI & Co., Mahomadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao. 511

FOR SALE—20 Miles of RAILWAY TRACK 2'6" Gauge, complete with Iron Sleepers, and 2 Locomotives same gauge, 20 H.P. Six-wheel coupled, and 9 Bogie Trucks with Spring Axle Boxes and Brakes all complete.

Also 5 (five) Miles of LIGHT RAILWAY TRACK 2' gauge section 10. lbs. per yard, complete with Iron Sleepers, also 50 Tipping Wagons 2' gauge with roller bearings.

All offered owing to completion of contract. Full particulars and prices on application to Messrs. PALLONJEE EDULJEE & Son, Contractors, Khetwadi, Bombay. 514

TO BE LET

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.

For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

TO BE LET

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET in the Apollo Chambers. For particulars apply to MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo Hotel. 363

TO LET—A PORTION of BUNGALOW, at No. 5, Mount Road, near Mazagon Tram, Terminus, Mozac flooring compound, Gas-fittings, rent Rs. 35. 524

A ROOM TO LET in Watson's Annexe with bathroom attached. Also sitting out verandah. Electric lights. Cheap. Apply to "M. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—Colaba Reclamation, Flats in Orient Building. Bed-rooms on West facing Sea View. Hot and Cold Baths.

S. R. SUBEDAR,
527 16, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET—TWO EXCELLENT ROOMS, well furnished with bathroom and W. C. attached also E. L. and fans and private entrance. Situable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 171

TO LET—BUNGLOW with out-houses and accommodation for carriages or two motor cars. Situation most healthy. Chinchpoogli Hill, Parel Tank Road, Available from 1st June next. Monthly rent Rs. 110 and Water Tax by meter. Apply to:—

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR,
532 Chaupati Road.

TO BE LET—A good opportunity for Parsis only. HALF the portion of the Ground floor of a Bungalow, Middle Coloba, right on the sea shore. 2 Bedrooms with Bath, Drawing, Dining Rooms, good verandah, kitchen etc., Gardens, E. L. and F. airy and quiet place. Suitable for 2 or 3 persons only. Rent Rs. 90. Boarding available if wanted. Apply to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 504

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, late of Bombay, a Pleader of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Hindu deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of May, 1914, and the probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 15th day of January, 1915, to OOMABAI, of Bombay the widow of the said deceased one of the Executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executrix at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay, her Attorneys within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executrix.
Dated this 7th day of April, 1915. 975

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between DADABHAI JAMSHEDJI MISTRI and DADABHOY NANABHOY DUBASH, doing business of Indent and Import and Export of Sundry Articles in the name of Dubash Mistri & Co., and of Dubashing in the name of Nanabhoy Jamshedji Dubash at Homji Street, Fort Bombay, has been dissolved by mutual consent from the 1st day of April 1915, and the said Dadabhai Jamshedji Mistri shall carry on both the aforesaid businesses in the name of Dubash Mistri & Co., or in any other name except in the name of Nanabhoy Jamshedji Dubash and the said Dadabhoy Nanabhoy Dubash shall also carry on both the aforesaid businesses in the name of Nanabhoy Jamshedji Dubash or in any other name except in the name of Dubash Mistri & Co. and the said Dadabhai Jamshedji Mistri shall be liable for all the debts and shall be entitled to all the outstandings of the said dissolved firm of Dubash Mistri & Co., upto that date.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1915.
KUVERJI N. WADIA,
53[illegible] Vakil, High Court.

NOTICE.

SHIP-OWNERS and agents whose claims have not already been submitted to the Director, Royal Indian Marine are requested to submit to the undersigned as early as possible and in any case not later than the 10th May 1915, any claims they may have to put forward for investigation by the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into matters arising out of the taking up of vessels for War transport purposes.

All claims should be accompanied by full details as to the circumstances in which the sums claimed were expended and the names of the party or parties by and to whom they were paid.

R. E. ENTHOVEN
President, Transports' Claims Committee.
Secretariat Buildings.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915. 520.

NOTICE.

IT IS hereby notified for public information that the following conveniences will be available to visitors at the Nandji Hill Station about 40 miles from Bangalore:—

Bungalow accommodation; motor sheds at the foot of the hill chairs and rickshaws for taking visitors up; arrangements for Indian vegetarian meals; services of cook for preparing European meals; stores and provisions for sale; tennis courts, etc.

The season lasts until the end of July 1915.

G. H. KRUMBIEGEL,
Superintendent,
Government Gardens.
Bangalore, 22nd April, 1915. 506.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on the 27th day of April, 1915, a Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1914, at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd day of May 1915, between 11-30 a.m. and 3 30 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of April 1915, on production of their share-certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915. 519.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on the 27th day of April, 1915, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1914 at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1915, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of April, 1915, on production of their share-certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915. 519.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on 27th day of April, 1915, a Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1914 at the rate of Rs. 5 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1915, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of April, 1915 on production of their share-certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1915. 519.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIVE BUNGALOWS NEAR THE CREEK AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from the owner concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 2nd MAY, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and bungalow, situate at Danda near Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in Thana District, containing by admeasurement 1,688 square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 121 and bounded on the east by passage of the late Mr. Dorabji Hosangji Gazdar, on the West by a vacant piece of land formerly and now belonging to Mr. Vicaji Nowroji Dodhi, on the north by a vacant piece of land formerly and now belonging to Mr. Abdulhusain Dosaji Kahira and on the south by a passage made by the late Mr. Dorabji Hosangji Gazdar for the use of the tenants of the place: which said premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th April 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SARDAR HINDOO HOTEL, AT SITARAM BUILDING THIRD FLOOR NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 29th April, and if necessary on consequent days, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place the rich furniture, gadi and pillows, electric light and fittings, fans, brass and copper pots, watches, pictures, etc., etc., all the useful articles to a Hotel, including iron and wooden cots, chairs, tables, almyrahs, benches, dressing tables, small and big looking glasses, pictures, brass and copper small and big pots, electric light fitting, fan, gadi pillows, etc., etc.

One Sigram.

The above are on view.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF MR. M. ISAAC'S AND OTHERS FURNITURE AT IMPERIAL MANSION CUFFE PARADE, COLABA, THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) all the teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers consisting of sliding dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, mirror back sideboards, meatsafes, drawing room tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets carpets, office tables, office chair, carved chiffonier, teapoys, easy low and Curzon chairs, card table, hall tables and palmstands, vases and ornaments, wall clocks, single and double almirahs clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, single and double cots, wash-hand and dressing tables, chest of drawers, bed room sofas, Ice box cooking pots, rich glass, crockery, and platedware by Army and Navy &c.

The property of M. Isaac, Esq., of the Army and Navy Stores and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th April 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

To-night. To-night.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29th.

GALA GALA GALA NIGHT

Don't Miss it:—
A SURE SCREAM
From start to finish
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
The Extremely Funny Musical Scena

A BIG BLUNDER WHO DID IT?

A BIG BLUNDER
produced by Steve Buckingham
CHARACTERS:
Miss MARIE GODWIN as Miss EVERSLEIGH
TOMMY RICHARDS as AUTOMATUM
STEVE BUCKINGHAM as INKY

The ever popular singer and dancer
MINIATURE MARIE
in her topical songs:—
"THE ARMY OF TO-DAY"
AND
"TELL MY DADY TO COME AGAIN"

To be concluded with a "BOOT DANCE".
Bombay's favourite comedian
"STEVE BUCKINGHAM"
in his latest patriotic songs:—
"DON'T LET OLD ENGLAND DIE"
written and composed by himself
"OH! WHAT A DAY"
Our Star Drama in 3 parts
"A SOLDIER'S DUTY"
Our Comedy, to be seen to be appreciated.
"Max Commits Suicide" tons of laughter.
Latest War and Topical Gazette and Comics
POPULAR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

Commencing Saturday May, 8th

ROSHANARA

The Famous English Dancer in her Repertoire of Dances, Ancient, Modern, Eastern and Western, as performed by her at the Royal Opera House, COVENT GARDEN, and with the Imperial Russian Ballet.

SUPPORTED BY

Miss GLADYS GAYLORD,

The Famous American Prima Dona in her Operatic Songs and

HENRY de BRAY

Society Dancer and Entertainer.

Roshanara's Indian Dances have been enthusiastically received in every Capital of Europe and the United States. She has been called the Dancer with the Most Beautiful Arms in the World.

TWO SHOWS DAILY.
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 O'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. 13

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
READY FOR OPENIN EARLY MAY.
VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

Artistes and Companies of Artistes will bear in mind the following facts while applying for the occupancy of the Theatre:—

1. The Royal Opera House is reserved for High Standard Artistes and Cinema Shows of superior grade.
2. The Theatre when opened before in a semi-comple te proved a favourite resort of the elite of Bombay and therefore those Artistes who are not able to attract this class of Citizens will not do well in this Theatre.
3. During the past, when performances were given by Matheson Lang Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips' Comedy Co., Maud Allan and Roshanara there were several records of "House Full" and on many such occasions the receipts went over £300 per night.
4. The Theatre possesses a stock of high class scenery painted by the master hand of Geo. Helmsley of London, and elaborate stage lighting and uptodate Arc and Spot Light effects.
5. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water and of hot and cold shower baths on the premises, a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.
Piano and Music Warehouse, Bombay.

THE SKATING RINK.

Saturday, 1st May.
GENERAL SKATING
6 to 8 p.m. & 9 to 10-15 with Band.
At 10-30
NORMAN THE WIZARD
of the
International Society of Conjurors, London,
In his latest up-to-date
TRICKS AND ILLUSIONS.
Price of admission Rs. 2.

Owing to the existing hot weather the Rink will be entirely closed from Monday 3rd May until further notice.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and [illegible] description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSO[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

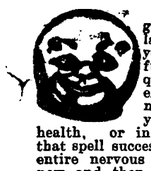
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

Post Box No. 34

ADD 10 YOUR BRAIN POWER



Your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige."

Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and avoid sickness and to acquire Personal Magnetism. Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure

USE ALWAYS

'TONE—VIGORIEN.'

and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 5, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1/8, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd
FORT, BOMBAY

And Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.,
Lamington Road, Bombay.

Prepared by
The Abiathar Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel



KATOL POWDER

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs.

Ans. 5 Per Tin.

KATOL STICKS

KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies,

Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.

Please apply to Agents:—A. H. Naser & Co. No. "B" Feerbhoy Building, Princess Street.

Sole Importer:—T. HARA, Bombay

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always [illegible] Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

ST. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 27th April, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr..	29.793	inches
Temperature of Air	83.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9	"
Dew Point	74.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.733	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	89.9	"
Minimum do. do.	78 4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.NNW.N.W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	157 miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water, Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Low Water, Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April.		h. m.	ft.	in	Ap.		h. m	ft.	in.
W	28	m	10 27	28	5	28	m	3 55	15	7
			10 28a	27	11			4 20a	17	6
TH.	29	m	11 18	29	5	29	m	4 34	14	8
			11 10a	28	8			5 5a	13	4
F.	30	m	11 59	30	1	30	m	5 14	13	4
	May.		11 53a	28	8	May		5 51a	17	7
SAT.	1		0 45a	30	3	1	m	5 55	13	6
								6 38a	13	13
SUN.	2	m	0 37	27	11	2	m	6 38	13	0
			1 32a	29	11			7 22a	13	6
M.	3	m	1 23	27	3	3	m	7 24	14	4
			2 22a	29	2			8 24a	13	3
TU	4	m	2 13	26	4	4	m	8 13	15	0
			3 16a	28	3			9 30a	19	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset	
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h. 13m.	7h.	0m
" 29 (Thursday)	6h. 13m.	7h.	0m
" 30 (Friday)	6h. 12m.	7h.	0m
May. 1 (Saturday)	6h. 11m.	7h.	1m
" 2 (Sunday)	6h 11m.	7h.	1m
" 3 (Monday	6h 10m.	7h.	1m
" 4 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m.	7h.	2m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42.4s. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th. 5h 5-7m p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th. 7h. 49.5 m. p.m

AN INDIAN "ENTENTE."

The following letter from Miss M. E. R. Martin is published in the "New Statesman" of March 27:—

The letter from Sir William Wedderburn published in your issue of March 6 is most opportune. As a member of the Council of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, federated with the International Council of Women, I venture to say that the clue to an Indian *entente* is ready to hand.

Australia and Canada possess their National Councils of Women, also federated to the I.C.W. New Zealand, South Africa, and Turkey have their hon. vice-presidents, as the National Councils are not yet formed. Egypt and China have correspondents. Why should not India fall into line? She is not even on a par with other countries, having no vice-presidents or even a correspondent. The president of the International Council of Women is British—the Countess of Aberdeen—which is surely another reason why the omission should be rectified.

The necessary link with Great Britain might be an advisory committee composed of Indian and British men and women resident in this country. Of these latter, some would probably be elected to serve on the International Executive Committee, the International Standing Committee, etc. Each Indian province and Native State might have its own president and other officers, and each be linked up with the National Council of Women Workers in India, headed, may we hope, by a Vice-Reine.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

Thunderstorms have again occurred in the Peninsula and along the Himalayas.

The chief amounts are; Bassein one and a half inches, Roorkee and Srinagar a half, Sonamarg two and Trivandrum and Cocanada a half.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall along the western Himalayas and an increase in the North-east India.

AN EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of slight intensity at its origin about four hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 8 hours 57 minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud persists in the extreme north while skies remain clear in other places. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Day temperature is above the average at Lahore and Hissar; night temperature is also higher than usual at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southern districts and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in lower Sind but skies are clear elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Kotah and Bikaner; minimum temperature is also higher than usual at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have become moderately clouded in west Kathiawar but continue over the rest of the division. Temperature during the day is below the average at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now generally moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above the average at most stations. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall though light has been nearly general in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Local showers are also reported from the south-east Central Provinces the south Bombay Deccan and the north Madras coast. Cloud has increased in the south Konkan, Malabar and on the south Coromandel coast.

Isolated showers are likely in the Peninsula. A few thundershowers may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	78.3	68.8	69	..	10.32	..
Do. (27th)	86.4	75.4	56	..	0.58	—9.49
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	91.2	75.7	64	..	4.43	0.78
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.4	82.3	42	..	0.95	—0.75
Rawalpindi	99.7	63.6	62	..	11.64	1.64
Lahore	107.9	78.2	35	..	5.26	1.52
Hissar	108 8	79.4	46	..	3.89	..
Ambala	102 0	78.2	38	..	5.49	—0.40
Delhi	104.1	76.5	58	..	12.10	8.96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.4	81.9	55	..	8.17	6.36
Mainpuri	107 3	78.4	49	..	4.55	2.02
Jhansi	108. 6	81.8	25	..	3.61	1.69
Cawnpore	104.8	80.9	43	..	3.52	1.31
Allahabad	105.6	80.5	42	..	5.06	2.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.1	82.8	60	..	1.17	—0.08
Karachi	84.9	76.4	82	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	104 6	83.6	28	..	3.70	2.23
Jaipore	107.5	79.2	31	..	3.62	1.99
Kotah	109.2	84.1	24	..	5.93	4.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	102.2	72.2	76	..	1.4..	0.90
Dwarka	85.0	77.2	81	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	84.1	74.4	84	..	1.82	0.78
Rajkot	103.2	73.3	71	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	101.2	75.3	61	..	0.2..	—0.48
Surat	94.9	76.7	61	..	0.83	0.44
Ahmedabad	107.2	74.0	42	..	0.8..	—0.60
Deesa	107.8	75.4	39	..	0.80	0.42
Neemuch	106.2	76.2	23	..	4.64	3.77
Indore	103.6	74.4	43	0.05	2.89	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.3	74.5	36	..	2.84	1.00
Saugor	104.0	76.8	26	..	3.70	1.11
Hoshangabad	106.7	77.8	35	..	5.14	3.21
Khandwa	103.8	80.2	44	..	2.15	1.86
Akola	106.4	78.2	31	..	5.59	3.23
Amroat	104.8	77.5	40	..	4.77	2.48
Nagpur	104.6	75.0	51	0.12	6.07	3.62
Chanda	104.5	74.0	46	..	5.89	2.45
Raipur	101.7	76.6	47	..	3.39	0.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.9	80 4	82	..	1.19	0.54
Ratnagiri	89 9	81.1	77	..	0.6..	—0.20
Mormugao	89.9	80.9	62	..	1.72	—0 27
Karwar	88.8	78.6	77	..	6 03	3.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.8	75 1	40	..	4.93	2.96
Ahmednagar	103.1	70.0	35	..	3.33	1.55
Poona	99.0	72.9	60	0.05	1.45	—0.23
Sholapur	102.2	75.6	47	..	6.67	4.50
Bijapur	101.7	72.2	43	0.17	6.69	4.39
Belgaum	99.8	70.7	58	..	5.09	1.13
Aurangabad	101.8	75.6	45	..	5.00	2.21
Nizamabad (Indur)	101.6	75.4	52	..	4.39	1.72
Hyderabad	97.8	73.3	63	..	5 00	1.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90 6	79 0	72	..	4 12	—0.70
Calicut	90.8	73.1	75	0.05	15 38	4.76
Cochin	92.5	77.1	79	0.15	27.21	11.09
Colombo	90.4	73.7	95	0.23	31.09	—5.91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	70.2	61	0.20	7.99	0.46
Bellary	99 5	74.9	63	..	5.93	2.65
Cuddapah	103.3	80.7	58	..	0.89	4.07
Madras	94.0	78.0	79	0.08	25 01	4.03
Bangalore	90.0	67.8	84	..	5.65	0.27
Coimbatore	97.9	71.8	76	0.27	8 07	0.74
Trichinopoly	100.3	74 9	68	0.14	7.89	—2.91
Negapatam	93 5	80 0	79	..	22 22	—7.94

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th April 1915, was 30.010 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THE NYASA RISING.

WHITE WOMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

"The Times" published the following vivid account of the recent native rising in Nyasaland.

Kota Kota,
Nyasaland.

On Saturday, January 23, we were up in the hills above Zomba for the week-end, and early on Sunday morning a telephone message came up that some natives had risen on one of the estates between Blantyre and Zomba. We hurried down to Zomba, and there heard that at Magomera, Mr. Livingstone Bruce's estate, some of the Anguru, a tribe which has lately come into Nyasaland from the Portuguese territory, had attacked the house and killed Mr. Livingstone, who is manager for Mr. Livingstone Bruce.

Apparently they had gone to bed, when Mrs ——, who was staying with the Livingstones, saw some natives on the verandah. She called out to the watchman, but almost at once heard screams, and Mrs. Livingstone ran into the room with her two children, followed by Mr. Livingstone, who had been speared, and who fell dead as he entered the room. Mrs.——'s servant, who had been wounded, dragged her out of the room and helped her to escape. She had to run through the jungle in her nightgown and with bare feet, and happily reached the estate of another planter, who was able to ride into Zomba and give warning of the rising.

If Mrs.——had not got away, many more Europeans might have been murdered, for after she escaped the natives killed two of the Englishmen and cut off Mr. Livingstone's head before his wife and children's eyes. Three ladies and five children were carried off in the direction of Blantyre, all with no clothing but their night clothes, but they were rescued by some of the King's African Rifles and brought into Blantyre on Monday night at 8 o'clock in a terrible state of exhaustion.

It now seems certain that a much larger rising was intended, but some of the natives in Zomba, who were to make the attack there, saw the volunteers drilling on Saturday and thought they had heard of the rising, and were afraid to attack.

All the available volunteers and a number of the A. R. recruits went off in pursuit of the raiders, and all the Europeans in Zomba were moved into the fort in the camp, where we are guarded in tents, stores, and other rooms. They have made wonderful fortifications round the camp and could give the natives a warm reception if they came; but they are not likely to do so now. There are about 120 of us here, and it is quite interesting, and would be amusing if it were not for the tragedy behind it all. No one seems to think there will be any further disturbance, but they are keeping us in here till John Chelembe, the leader, is caught. The Blantyre people are also in, as one party of natives attacked the African Lakes Company store, killed the watchman, and took all the ammunition they could find. Happily some of them were caught, tried, and shot straight off, and I hope the same fate will befall the others. We are allowed out and go home and get about easily and we are all very well.

MR. ROBERT ROSS.

HIS SERVICES TO ART AND LITERATURE

A presentation and address subscribed to by 300 signatures, among whom are those of most of the prominent men of letters, was presented to Mr. Robert Ross as a token both of personal regard and of appreciation of his work as a writer and art critic. The address is as follows:

To ROBERT ROSS.

We whose names are set down below claim to be counted among your friends or at least your admirers. We desire, in the first place, to state publicly our recognition of your services to Art and Literature. You have long been distinguished for the justice and courage of your writings, and you have illuminated the expression of your views with humour and resource.

Your work as a Man of Letters, however, is but a small part of the useful energy which you have shown in many directions. You have been conspicuous for the generosity with which you have put yourself at the disposal of all who claimed your sympathy or your help. You have been one of the earliest among us to observe new talent, and one of the most zealous to encourage it.

By these qualities you have earned what we here desire to record, our esteem and regard for one who has proved a brave, loyal, and devoted friend.

Subscriptions were also invited towards a gift or memorial to Mr. Ross, and a sum of about £700 has been secured from among the signatories. It was found that Mr. Ross would prefer that the fund should be devoted to a public object, and at his suggestion an offer was made that it should be applied to the foundation of a "Robert Ross" Scholarship in the Slade School of Fine Art at University College, London, an offer which has been accepted by the Senate of London University. A sum, however, of £50 has been reserved for the purchase of a piece of silver or other object for Mr. Ross as a more personal token of friendship and regard.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.

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Do not suffer from troubles caused by

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FRUCTESINE

The surest Eliminator and the greatest of the Tonics. Fructesine has the grand Invigorating effect and it is King of all Liver remedies. Is extraordinarily beneficial to Womankind for all their troubles.

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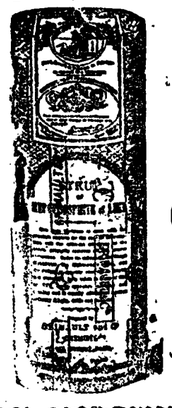
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PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs.	15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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Manager.



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COMMERCIAL.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 28th.

Other countries than India apparently have their little economic troubles. The millers of Argentina, in defence of the high rates they have been asking for wheat flour, state, that the stoppage of exportation to Germany, and the high freights for exports to other parts of Europe prevent them from disposing of the by-products of their industry, such as bran and seconds: therefore they have raised the price of flour to cover that loss, and, naturally, the bakers have increased the prices of all qualities of bread, which is actually dearer in this land of plenty than in England. This led to a great outcry from the consumers, especially the poor, and a public meeting was convened to protest against the extortion of the monopolists, and to call upon the National Government to devise a remedy by the prohibition of the exportation of wheat and flour, or in some other way. Owing to the floods, which occurred during the month of February the country roads were rendered almost impassable, so that the transport of grain to the ports of embarkation was impeded, assisting the great firms, which have practically a monopoly of the exportation of wheat, as well as of the milling industry in maintaining the high prices of grain of all kinds, and of flour, in spite of the anticipation of an enormous and unparalleled production. It was feared that the floods had caused great damage to the wheat and oats that had been reaped and stacked in part. Such fears, however, proved to be groundless and the large shipments from Argentina, which are now reaching the great consuming centres, have had a quietening effect on the tone of the English wheat market. And now that it is realised that exports from India are being pushed forward under the Government scheme in quite a business-like manner, the price of cereals generally will revert soon to a more reasonable level, more especially when the Black Sea, at no distant date, may assist materially in adding to the store on sale. Reuter states the London Market has an easier tone, with sellers of White Delhi, May-June at 67/- per 492 lbs. and Choice White Karachi at 66/3 for the same shipment. Red Karachi, fair average quality is also on offer at 65/6, May-June shipment. Bombay is specially mentioned by Reuter to-day as "not offering." Our city must of course be different to any other place in her methods, and if there is no one to buy the stuff when it comes on to the market, there will be quite a lot said about it. If it is to emphasise the superiority of Karachi over Bombay as a shipping port, it won't wash. The sooner, therefore our Wheat Commissioner lets loose a cargo or two from this port the better, just to show there is no ill-feeling. The most cruel knock, however, is to be told, "the Home Committee having made arrangements for cheaper wheat freights from Calcutta, the Government of India are now in a position to announce that buyings for shipments from that port will be made by their agents from and on the 25th of April etc."

TRADE RETURNS.

(By a Commercial Correspondent.)

The Trade and Navigation return for the official year ending 31st March last, just issued, reveals the following figures:—

	Crore Rs.
Net Imports of Merchandise	133.81
Net Imports of Gold	8.45
Net Imports of Silver	10.01
Total ...	152.27

The Net Exports of Indian Merchandise amounted to 177.42 Crore Rupees.

The balance of trade therefore in favour of India was 25.15 Crores. But let us compare the sea-borne trade of the preceding year to find out the measure of our contraction owing to war and trade depression. These are the figures:—

1913-14.

	Crore Rs.
Net Imports of Merchandise	178.58
Net Imports of Gold	23.33
Net Imports of Silver	6.24
Total ...	208.15
Net Exports	244.20

The Balance of Trade therefore in 1913-14 was 36.05 Crore Rupees.

The net deterioration therefore was 10.90 Crores which taking everything into consideration is not so bad after all. But let us see the movements of merchandise during the two years.

	Crore Rs.
1913-14, Net Imports of Merchandise	178.58
1914-15, Net Exports of Merchandise	133.81
Difference—Less	44.77
1913-14, Net Exports of Merchandise	244.20
1914-15, Net Exports of Merchandise	177.42
Difference—Less	66.78

From the above it will be noticed that the deterioration in the Imports of Merchandise during the year under review was 44.77 Crores equivalent to 25.14 per cent. while the deficiency of Exports was 66.78 Crores, equal to 26.64 per cent.

Practically then the Exports suffered a trifle more than Imports but all the same it was a serious fall in our Trade in a single year to the extent of 25 per cent. which is therefore the true measure of the economic effects first of war and secondly of the depression brought by the war plus that which had prevailed before its outbreak.

CHEAPER WHEAT FREIGHTS FROM CALCUTTA.

In pursuance of the scheme for the control of wheat exports by Government, the Commerce and Industry Department announce that the maximum price up to which purchases of wheat will be made on behalf of Government by the firms selected to act as their agents will be on and from 25th April, Rs. 5-8 per maund for white Karachi wheat f. o. b. Karachi and Bombay. On and from the 1st May, the maximum price will be reduced to Rs. 5-2.9 per maund. In pursuance of the policy of the Government of India for reducing internal prices to a reasonable level, further reductions will be made from time to time.

The Home Committee having made arrangements for cheaper wheat freights from Calcutta, the Government of India are now in a position to announce that buyings for shipments from that port will be made by their agents from and on the 25th of April at a rate of Rs. 5-5-0 per maund for Club No. 2 wheat f. o. b.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 27th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			2,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	..	....
" Imports	..	..	43,000
Mid. Americans	..	..	5.74d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	..	8.25d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	..	10.10
" "	July	..	10.37
New York Official noon call	May	..	10.07
" "	July	..	10.35
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. May	..	9.82
" "	July	..	10.16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 27th

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	43,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.68	5.64
June-July	5.75	5.71
July-Aug.	5.83	5.79
Oct.-Nov.	5.99	5.96
Jan.-Feb.	6.05	6.02
March-April.	6.10	6.07

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 27th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.68	5.63
June-July	5.75	5.70
July-Aug.	5.83	5.78
Oct.-Nov.	5.99	5.96
Jan.-Feb.	6.05	6.02
March-April	6.10	6.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	30,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	6,000
Futures at New York May	..	10.10
Previous closing price	..	10.20
Futures at New York July	..	10.36
Previous closing price	..	10.46
Spot Cotton at New York	..	10.50
Previous price	..	10.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	9.62
Previous price	..	9.68
Futures at New Orleans May	..	9.79
Previous price	..	9.86
Futures at New Orleans July	..	10.14
Previous price	..	10.22
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7¼
Demand Bills	..	4.79.35
Silver Commercial Bars	..	50⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 13/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
" " " 6 "	4¾
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, April 27th

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June. Sellers	67
Tone:—Easier.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June Sellers	66/3
Tone:—Easier.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June	65 6
Tone:—Easier.	
Wheat, White, Bombay, not offered.	
Wheat Soft Red, not offered.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—Sellers	64/3
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship. April-May Sellers.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May Sellers.	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. April-May Sellers.	50½
Toria Rapeseed Nominal.	
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Nominal.	

LINSEED.

Linseed—Argentine (La Plata), June-July Paid.	50/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Nominal.	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81½
Copper Braziers	£97
Yellow Metal	10
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£15½ to 16½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30
Hard Spelter	40
English Best Selected Copper	90½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sellers	2/6
Ceylon Rubber	2/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 28.

To-day the market opened quiet and after a short period showed a decline of Rs. 2/3.

Very little business was reported in contracts and ready cotton was only in moderate demand, Japanese houses were the chief buyers of the latter.

The market opened weak in the afternoon owing to the telegram re prohibition of export of raw cotton to several parts of the continent.

Later in the afternoon the market steadied again and advanced to within Rs. ½ of the morning quotation.

New crops are weak and very little business is reported.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, May, 228.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, 168.
Khamgaum Akola, May, 198-9.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 261.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 194-5.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach		262	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "	231		May 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	195/6		Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)			
M. G. Shed Punjab (Ry. terms)			
M.G. Khandesh	180	168	May 1915
M. G. Mathia			
H. G. Bhagalkote			
H. G. Bijapur			
M. G. Khandwa. Sanawad			
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	214		May 1915.
M. G. Nagpore	212		Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	210		Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	208		Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee description			
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	205		Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.,	202		Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar		227	Do.
H. G. Westerns		211	Do.
M. G. Westerns		217	May25'
M. G. Miraj		231	Do.
M. G. Compta.		230	Do.
M. G. Bengals	168		Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	229		Jan. 1916

COTTON RECEIPTS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference.
Khandesh	228,484	433,018	—204,534
Central India	133,355	206,443	— 73,088
Barsi & Jungar	130,614	249,993	—119,379
Berar	400,495	458,799	— 58,304
Central Provinces	197,415	274,413	— 76,998
Dhollera	104,890	202,525	— 97,7.5
Broach	176,811	258,551	— 81,740
Compta & Dharwar.	54,085	92,134	— 38,049
Westerns	51,278	38,241	pl. 13,037
United Prov.	330,847	475,484	—144,637
Rajputana	48,935	115,795	— 97,180
Sind	76,820	54,894	pl. 21,926
Persian	190	730	— 540
American	195	2,100	— 1,905
Egyptian	539	1,109	— 570
Other Sorts	1,090	622	pl. 468
Total	1,935,323	2,854,701	—1,028,043

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 27th April, 1915:—

Cotton	28,159 Bales.
Wheat	29,192 cwts.
Linseed	18,352 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	3,559 "
Ginjellyseed	1,237 "
Poppyseed	1,533 "
Groundnuts	4,622 "
Castorseed	3,031 "
Rice	19,263 "
Myrabollams	355 "
Cottonseed	6,524 "
Mowraseed	20 "
Gram	3,212 "
Joowar	7,493 "
Barley	870 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. April-May Rs. 6-11-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-14, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-15, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready April-May ... Rs. 5-11 R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt. nominal.
White sm, gr. 15 per cent, ... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41-8, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. May
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. ready ..... 1s. 4½d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 174 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133½
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 148¾ to 149

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-3
Australian do	24-4-3
Bombay do	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 28.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened dull and depressed to-day but later on the quotations improved rapidly and the closing tone was rather firm.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares stood almost unchanged.

In Mill Shares Davids opened at Rs. 556½ but closed at Rs. 562; Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 442½ in the morning but gradually advanced to Rs. 447½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 985 to Rs. 1,005 for June.

Madhavji closed at Rs. 1,155 Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,890 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,315.

Finlays were firm at Rs. 270 and Simplex at Rs. 267½. Crescent changed hands at Rs. 95.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares were placed at Rs. 912½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 218.

Central Provinces Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 118¼; Tapti Valleys at Rs. 575 and Rs. 577½; Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 74½.

Bank of Bombay Shares were quoted at Rs. 1,605 but no business was reported.

Eastern Bank Shares changed hands in lots at Rs. 58½ and Rs. 59.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 100 and Deferred at Rs. 108.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood stationary at Rs. 93¾.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97¼.

GERMAN IMPORTS AFTER THE WAR.

PREJUDICE IN INDUSTRIAL QUARTERS.

Mr. J. Annan Bryce, M.P., at the meeting of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, held during mail week, said that he did not think it was possible to have legislation under which contracts must be given to English firms, excluding foreign competition altogether. He did not think that we ought to have Protection, but he fully expected that the attitude of the people of this country towards German trade rivalry would be very different from that which prevailed before the war. The Germans had no need to go to war to secure our trade, for he believed that in the course of twenty years we should have had little of our trade left, German trade having progressed so rapidly. The Germans had been acquiring trade in all our Colonies and Dependencies, and they had succeeded owing to their efficiency and by studying the wants of the people. We had lamentably failed in that direction. He disliked the Prussians and their methods, but we ought not to fail to imitate that excellent quality of the German people, the capacity to take pains. As to future contracts, he believed that in the case of Government orders, if not with those of municipal bodies, preference was always given to the English manufacturer to the extent of 10 per cent. But often the Germans had quoted 25 to 30 per cent. below English firms, and were able to deliver say in six months, when manufacturers in this country could not undertake to deliver for a year. Could firms and companies wait for an indefinite period for the delivery of their goods, and could they ignore such a vast difference in the quotations for business? However, he believed that in the future the principle he had named of giving a preference to English manufacturers would be extended, and this method would also, he thought, prevail in France, which obtained a great part of its electrical machinery from Germany, and also in Russia, which had the whole of its electrical work done by Germany. In a word, there would be a strong prejudice in industrial quarters against Germany for many years.

TRADING WITH ENEMY.

AN OFFENCE EVEN IF NO PAYMENT BE MADE.

An appeal raising the point whether, when a person obtains from Germany goods that were his property, and no money passes to the enemy in return for the goods, he is guilty of trading with the enemy, came up for decision by the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Bray and Lush in the Court of Criminal Appeal on March 30. The point was raised in the appeal of Mr. Julius Oppenheimer, a chromo lithographer, of Newgate-street, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of trading with the enemy. The sentence was one of two months in the second division, and the accused was ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. The Court at the same time heard the appeal of Thomas William Colbeck, managing clerk to Mr. Oppenheimer, who received a sentence of one month's imprisonment in the second division for aiding and abetting his employer.

Delivering judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said the words of the Proclamation on which so much turned were "Shall not obtain from the Empire (meaning Germany) any goods, wares, or merchandise." Sir Edward Carson had contended that a man could not be said to obtain goods as a matter of law if he obtained them without making payment for them. Where the goods were supplied under a commercial contract, and as a result of commercial relations between the enemy and a British subject, that amounted to obtaining goods within the meaning of the law. The appeals would, therefore, be dismissed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 27.

Fluent	Hutchinson	Port Said

April 28

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Berbera	..	London

DEPARTURE.

April 28.

Novara	Hatherington	London

The following vessel has entered the Docks for loading.

steamer	Buyo Maru	for Rangoon

The following vessels received Port clearance yesterday

Steamers	Kasara	for Busreh
"	Luzon Maru	for Kobe
"	Herakles	for Cacutta

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, will sail to-day for Busreh via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain T. Miyata, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Herakles:—The steamer Herakles, 2,724 tons, Captain E. A. Berg, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with a general cargo.

S. S. Berbera:—The steamer Berbera, arrived here yesterday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Fluent:—The steamer Fluent, 2,326 tons, Captain Hutchinson, arrived here on Tuesday from Port Said.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 27th instant.

S. S. Egypt:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Egypt with the outward Mails of the 17th instant passed Suez on Wednesday the 28th idem.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, April 28th, 1915

A. Herakles	Berg	W. A. G. & Co
B. Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
C. Colenso	Stephens	J. F. & Co
F. Fluent	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumura	M. B. Kaisha
K. Kinkasan Maru		N. Y. K
N. Miltiades Embiricos	Charitions	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi, Forden, Saraswati, Netrawati	M. Osmail	K. N. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N Y Kaisa
3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
4 Luzon Maru	Minita	N. Y. K.
8 Montebello	Archidacarlo	Boldovino & Co M. Italian
9 Cannizero	Smith	
12 Kleonzie	Merlo	Boldovino & Co M. Italian
14 Kasom	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
15 Barpeta	Minnett	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
5 Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O Co.

M. W. D. D.

Bahrein	Bouvet	T. Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A.G. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	
Berbera		M. M. & Co
Glan Farquhar	Kerr	T. M. & Co
Kasenga	Exford	W. [illegible] & Co
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
Nour-e-Bahr	Nacoda	G.A. Mithwani
Okara	Livingston	M. M. & Co
Ormara	Lean	M M & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Pundua	Andressen	M. M. & Co
Umeta	Moxon	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 14,000 cwts. wheat, Sanday & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 1 bale goat skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 1 bale cowhides, H. N. & H Eisa.

Soldier Prince (s) 182 bales savri cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR HULL.

Colenso (s) 1,000 cwts. wheat, L. Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 12 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fluent (s) 4,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Herakles (s) 2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KRISTIANIA.

Herakles (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 1,100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 100 bales cotton, C. Boggino & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 105 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 37 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

Heiyo Maru (s) 119 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kirin Maru (s) 128 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Heiyo Maru (s) 236 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Kirin Maru (s) 465 cwts. myrabolums, C. Manekjee

Heiyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kirin Maru (s) 3,400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 104 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirin Maru (s) 126 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Oriental (s) 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Heiyo Maru (s) 450 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 300 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 600 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & C.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Herakles from Kristiania, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—3,865 bales, 3 cases paper, 180 drums carbide, 20 kegs oxalic acid, 10 bales cotton yarn, 15 cases brandy.

S. S. Oriental from Shanghai, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—273 cases, 112 bales, 27 packages, 7 chests, 9 boxes silk goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 236 bales, 70 cases, 4 chests, 4 boxes silk, 16 cases silk yarn waste, 18 cases silk larri, 65 cases fire crackers, 45 cases preserves, 100 cases milk, 24 bags tapioca, 922 bags sago flour, 25 cases beef dripping, 30 cases canned fruits, 17 cases jams, 59 bags arecanuts, 100 cases cassia, 5 cases cassia oil, 2 cases aniseed oil, 1 box camphor, 10 boxes pine apples, 63 cases beer, 1 case wine, 9 cases tobacco, 2 slabs lead, 68 bars zinc, 32 bales waste paper, 34 packages broken glass, 220 cases glass bangles, 1,424 cases, 275 packages, 92 chests tea, 294 bars silver, 1 box silver coin.

S. S. Bahrein from Aden, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.:—14 bundles fishfins, 56 bundles dry fish, 26 bundles hides, 100 bags gum, 200 bags gum arabic, 160 bags gum incense, 384 packages alkali, 16 jottas olibanum, 12 jottas baithran, 44 packages, 1 drum oil, 398 bundles sajee khar, 90 bundles carbonate of soda.

S. S. Firenze from Genoa, Agents, Maritima Italiana:—6 cases olive oil, 2 barrels oil, 25 cases wine, 15 tubs, 1 case cheese, 11 cases conserves, 2,733 bags almonds, 101 cases figs, 3 bags dry fruits, 55 packages vermicelli, 357 cases glue, 4 cases watches, 1 case horns, 120 barrels pomice, 243 packages rubber tyres, 20 bales waste silk, 10 cases woollen goods, 67 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Ula from Mauritious, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—8,3613 bags sugar.

S. S. Cannizaro from Hull, Agents, James Finlay & Co.:—590 barrels alum, 116 crates glass bottles, 115 casks red ochre, 28 barrels grease, 33 drums, 40 casks magnesium chloride, 506 drums distemper colour, 10 casks, 10 drums, disinfectant, 510 drums boiled oil, 12 cases paint, 210 cases confectionery, 13 bales paper.

S. S. Aveimoor from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—48,377 bags rice, 5 cases cigars.

CURE CHARM FOR SNAKE BITE.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society held yesterday. "A Note on a Cure-Charm for the Bite of the Boda Snake" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra of Chapra in North Bihar, was read.

In this paper, Mr. Mitra has published the text and translation of a cure-charm or incantation for exorcising away the venom from a person who has been bitten by a Boda Snake. The language of this *mantram* is Bengali, The Boda snake is said to be common in Bengal, Mr. Mitra says that, in this cure charm, the goddess Kamakhiva of Kamarupa and the god Siva have been invoked, because the former is the tutelary deity of all mighty enchanters and sorcerers who dwell in Kamarupa, and the latter because he is reported in the Hindu mythology to be a great physician. They have been invoked only for the purpose of lending additional curative efficacy to this cure-charm. Then Mr. Mitra discusses the question as to why charmed water is poured over the patient's head. He explains this by saying that water is a great protective against the influence of evil spirits or, for the matter of that, against the venom of a snake which is regarded by many races of people as an incarnation of the spirit of evil.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

TRADERS' HALF-HOLIDAY.

The Parsee chemists, druggists and provision merchants of Bombay called together a meeting on the 21st instant in Abdul Rehman Street to consider the question of closing their business every Sunday at 2 p.m. from the first of May. As a result more than forty merchants from various parts of Bombay signed an agreement to that effect, which includes, it is gratifying to note, the names of some Hindu and Mohomadan firms who willingly joined the movement. The pioneers of this movement deserve every success and their example should be followed up by all other classes of trades.

The necessity of rest and leisure to a class who are kept hard at work for twelve to fifteen hours a day is essential, more especially when such a thing as a holiday is more or less unknown.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. B-15

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

High Court, Appellate side sitting, 11-30. p.m.
Bombay Telephone Co, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Home Street.
Orient Club, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gala Night, 6-30 and 10 p.m. "A Big Blunder at the Gaiety."

FRIDAY April 30.

English Mail due at 7 a.m.
Iranian Association, Annual Meeting, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY MAY 2.

Demonstration to the Very Revd. Mgr. L. C. Pera by the parishioners at the Antonio deSouza School Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY, May 3.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting Princess Street, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

KAVEL.—Albert (Toby) Kavel, at the E. G. Hospital 5-15 a.m., 28th April as the result of a motor accident on 27th evening. Kind friends who sympathise his mother's sincerest and heartfelt thanks.

GARRETT—On the 20th April, 1915, suddenly, at Iritty, Malabar, Gerald Owen Clutton Garrett, of Hanchi Betta Estate, Coorg, elder son of the late John Philip Garrett, Mysore Commission, and the late Mrs. Ferris of Uxbridge, Middlesex.

BIRTH.

MORRIS—On the 25th April, 1915, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Captain G. H. J. G. Morris, R.E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHANNER—CORNET—On the 20th March, 1915, very quietly, at St. Andrew's West Kensington, by the Rev. E. Towning Pollock, Captain Hugh Watson Channer, Royal Marine Light Infantry, second son of the late General G. N. Channer, C.B., V.C., to Emily May Georgine, only daughter of Laurent Cornet of Verviers, Belgium.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

April 29.

1081.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "C" Company will detail 3 N.-C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 28th instant. Dress:—Drill Order with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles. Any information required by N.-C. Os, and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.
Next for duty.—"A, E and D" Companies, commencing Wednesday night May 5th.
107.—Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.
141.—All signalling equipment in possession of members to be returned to Headquarters at once.
143.—"C" Company.—Signalling Class on Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel C. B. Baldock and the officers 108th Infantry, the Band of the 108th Infantry under Mr. E. Colonna will play this evening the following programee of music at Esplanade Road, Band Stand, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—On the Road ..... R. Eilenberg
Overture—Mirrella ..... Gounod
Valse—Toledo ..... Hume
Selection—The Arcadians ... L. Monckton
Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticane ..... Masenquis
Patrol—Macgregor ..... Amens
Selection—Folk Songs of Italy Rampezzette
Two Step—Sandy Max ..... M. Kay.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—Silent Heroes ..... Bidgood
Overture—Raymond ..... Thomas
Valse—Un peu D'Amour ..... Lao Silesu
Selection—Faust ..... Gounod
Barcarolle from Les Contess D' Hoffmann ..... Offenbah
Selection—The Girl from Kays ..... Caryll
Description—The Phantom Brigade ..... Myddleton

"ROSHANARA"

Roshanara, the world famed Dancer's Farewell Season, commences at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, May 8th. The plans of seats are now open at S. Rose & Company, intending patrons should book at once. There will be two performances daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PRISONERS FROM THE GULF.

The transport Thongwa arrived here yesterday from Busreh, having left that port on the 22nd instant. She brought 614 Turks and Arabs as prisoners of war under an escort and 10 British and 301 Indian wounded and sick soldiers on board.

INFANTICIDE AT BANDRA.

A few days ago a Bandra police constable picked up a carefully wrapped up bundle near Messrs. R. Williams' Aerated Waters Factory at Hill Road. On undoing the bundle the dead body of a newly born child was found. The opinion of the Government doctor is that the child must have been born alive, but subsequently done to death. The Police are enquiring into the matter.

STRUCK BY A MOTOR CAR.

Ramaotar Ajodhia, a hawker in sweetmeats, was crossing the Girgaum Back Road with a tray of sweetmeats on his head and a stand for the tray under his arms on Tuesday, when the stand fell on the road. He stooped to pick it up, when motor car No. 1350 came up and its vanguard struck him. The car was at once stopped and the man was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Eight attacks and seven deaths from plague and eleven attacks and three deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, four of the plague attacks being reported from Mandvi, two from Fort, (Northern), and one each from Mahim and Second Nagpada. There were no cases of cholera on Tuesday. The total number of deaths from all causes was 69 as compared with 132 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 141 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,227, out of which 57 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 4 of these latter, B Ward 33, C Ward 13, D Ward 1, E Ward 6, and F and G Wards nil.

DEAD BODY OF NEWLY BORN CHILD FOUND,

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a newly-born male child, whose dead body was found in a house in Argyle Road, Mandvi.

It appeared from the evidence that Gopal Apaji, Police Jamadar No. 2,213, on receiving certain information, proceeded to the house at Argyle Road, Mandvi, on Tuesday midnight, and searched the place in the presence of a "punch", when the dead body of the child was found lying in the corner of a room occupied by a woman named Tarabai.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said the throat of the child was cut. At least two cuts had been made and each cut through the whole tissues into the spinal column. The child had been born alive and had breathed. A rag had been tied over the wound in the throat. Death was due to the cutting of the throat.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday, touching the death of Shunker Krishna, a Hindu boy, aged 12 years, son of Police Lance-Naik No. 152C.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who lived with his parents at Mahim, was in the habit of bathing in the sea but did not know how to swim. Accompanied by a friend of his, named Nurmahomed Abdulla, a schoolboy, he went to the sea-shore and taking off his clothes he went into the sea. His friend, seeing him drowning, shouted out for help but no one was near by. Nurmahomed went to inform Shunker's uncle. In the meantime, George Williams a signaller in the G. I P. Railway, came up, and on seeing the body of the deceased in the sea coming in with the tide, informed the Police, who removed the body.

The jury returned a verdict of death from accidental drowning.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

GALA NIGHT.

The management of this Vaudeville House announce a gala night and complete change of programme for to-night both in Vaudeville & Cinema. Steve Buckingham is to sing two of his latest patriotic numbers, "Don't let old England die" written and composed by himself and "Oh! What a Day": both are calculated to rouse the audience. Miss Marie Godwin has also two new songs "The Army of to-day" and "Tell my daddy to come home again" to be concluded with a boot dance in which Miss Godwin's ability as a dancer can best be seen. The great feature of the evening will be the staging of a musical seena, to be produced by Steve Buckingham, whose former production. "The Chrysanthemum," is fresh in the minds of the theatre-going public in Bombay. The idea of putting on these little scenas with a touch of music, songs, mirth and parody originated from the management of this popular Theatre and met with great success: and encouraged by the response given by the public they have again taken to introducing novelties and originalities in Vaudeville entertainment in a small way,—for the present war forbids any big enterprises in matters theatrical as in other professions. Mr. Steve Buckingham assures us that the comedy element introduced in the above scena is just the sort of entertainment that the public will need mostly at the present moment when the weather is abnormal in the city. The pictures to be screened are a fine selection including an interesting drama in 3 parts, entitled "A Soldier's Duty," an extremely funny comedy by Max, where he tries to commit suicide as a ruse to win his cause, the latest war pictures and topical films from all parts of the world, as well as several comics and an acrobatic film of lively interest. On the whole the Palace is not only maintaining its old reputation, but seems bent upon improving on it.

HANGING GARDEN AT MALABAR HILL

WORK PUT IN HAND.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. N. V. Mandlik.

Consideration was given to the following Report from the Commissioner on a letter written to the Committee by Mr. S. G. Velinkar regarding the provision of a hanging garden on the slope of the Malabar Hill and the bandstand at Chowpatti:—

The work of improving the eastern slopes of the Malabar Hill for converting them into a hanging garden has been put in hand. The delay in beginning the work was due to the necessity of re-surveying the land in order to lease it correctly from the Improvement Trust. The work done so far has consisted in the construction of new paths and the removal of boulders. Seats will be placed as soon as possible at the new points opened up. Some time must elapse before the banks of shrubs and grass can be formed which are necessary to improve the appearance of the slope. Some small pieces of ground outside the Improvement Trust land and belonging to Government are required to complete the area and the Collector of Bombay has been addressed with a view to their being obtained. As regards the Chowpatty bandstand I have the honour to state that the ground surrounding the bandstand has been cleared of rank vegetation and has been levelled. Nine benches have been provided round the bandstand and high-pressure gas lamps of 1,500 C. P. have been put up. The question of providing a covered bandstand in order to allow the music to be more clearly and widely heard is under consideration.

It was resolved to reply to Mr. Velinkar in terms of the Commissioner's Report.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

ALLEGED HOSTILITY OF THE COMMUNITY.

SIR DINSHAW DAVAR'S EVIDENCE IN "JAME" CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and others charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, Proprietor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, Editor, with defamation.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr, D. M. Madon, instructed by Mr. Pocha, appeared for the complainants, while Messrs. Payne and Vicaji were for the respondents.

Naib Dastur Rustomji Edulji Sanjana was examined by Mr. Vicaji. He said he was formerly senior secretary to the Zoroastrian Conference. The draft resolutions for the first Conference were circulated above his name, but he knew nothing about them and was not consulted in the framing of them. He complained of them because they wounded his religious feelings and he was quite sure they would also do those of his co-religionists. He subsequently explained at a meeting of the Committee that the resolutions had been sent in by different sides and were circulated with the object of eliciting opinions of different persons about them and that there was no likelihood of all of them being adopted by the Committee. He was told they would first be discussed by the preliminary Committee and the Reception Committee, but this promise was not kept and he resigned the secretaryship. Further, he was not satisfied with the ways of some of the members of the Committee, and did not like their party spirit. He sometimes contributed to the "Jam-e-Jamshed." He addressed his contributions to the second respondent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said there was no dishonesty on the part of the gentlemen against whom he complained except that they came to the Committee with certain pre-conceived ideas, blindly followed their leaders and did not look to the fairness or otherwise of the propositions.

The Court at this stage adjourned to Sir Dinshah Davar's bungalow at Pedder Road to record his evidence.

SIR DINSHAW'S EVIDENCE.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, examined by Mr. Payne, said he knew the two accused very well. In April and May last the first accused was hopping about between Deolali, Khandalla and Matheran. He stayed with him at Khandalla for a couple of days, when they had many conversations on the "Juddin" question. It seemed to him that for a man of his position, who had been a journalist for many years, Mr. Jehangir took a most lukeworm interest in the controversy. When the witness was reading the papers as they arrived with great avidity, Mr. Jehangir spent most of his time sleeping upstairs. Mr. Jehangir casually asked him sometimes in the evening what the "Jame" contained. That was about all he did. After the "Navjote" had been performed there was a meeting at his bungalow, when there were about ten or twelve people present. The meeting was for the purpose of settling the draft of a letter which Dastur Kaikobad was to write to him and which he was to recommend the Parsi community to accept. The discussion took place principally between Mr. Pirojshah, Mr. Vimadalal and a third person on the one side and Sardar Pheroze Hoshung Dastur on the other. The witness allowed them to discuss it among themselves and asked them to agree on a form and he would accept that as a compromise and do what was agreed upon. Mr. Jehangir was there for about ten minutes and then went to the other end of the house, where he remained till the discussion was finished. When he left he told the witness in Gujarati: "Let them break their heads amongst themselves and when it is finished I will come in." During the time he was here, he was most anxious to let the whole controversy come to an end and to let Dastur Kaikobad down easy. The others were not.

ASSIDUOUS READER OF PAPERS.

Continuing, the witness said he was in close touch with all Gujarati newspapers, that were published in Bombay, and until he had trouble with his eyes he used to be an assiduous reader of the "Jame," the "Parsi," the "Sanj" and the weeklies. He had known Mr. Jehangir as a journalist for many years and he was perfectly familiar with his style of writing. The witness began to notice about the year 1905 or 1906 that he had adopted a very peculiar style of editing the "Jam-e-Jamshed" which was very different from his usually serious style. Since his return from England Mr. Jehangir seemed to be oppressed with a hallucination that he was a humourist and began dealing with serious topics in a light sort of manner which was very unsuitable. It was about the time he delivered judgment in the Parsi Punchayat case, he believed in November 1908, that he spoke to Mr. Jehangir about it, and he told him then that he had practically made over the charge of the whole of the editorial responsibility to his son Pherozeshah whom he had trained to that business.

DELEGATE TO THE CONFERENCE?

The witness said he was formerly a member of the Gatha Society. Mr. Madon and one or two others asked him to join the Society which he was told was composed of Zend and Pehlavi scholars,—young men who were making researches in ancient literature and discussing questions of literary interest. He had his own views about the Zorastrian Conference. One morning he was astonished to find that he was amongst the prominent delegates appointed to attend the Conference as representatives of the Gatha Society. Nobody had asked him to be one and if he had been consulted he would certainly have declined to be nominated a delegate. He had not the slightest idea at whose instance that was done. Mr. Madon was the Secretary of the Society. Mr. Madon and Dr. Dhalla practically represented the Conference. Witness wrote protesting against his nomination and asking the Secretary to cancel it. Mr. Madon wrote to him a long explanation but he was not satisfied with it and he resigned from the Society. He never attended the Conference, though he was pressed by many people to do so. At that time the attitude of the Parsi community with reference to the "juddin" question was a most violently hostile one. They were against the admission of "juddins" into the community.

He could claim to be fairly in touch with the views of the community and was inclined to say that that was the view of 95 per cent. of the community. The feeling of the community was so strong that whenever the question was discussed in the presence of anybody on either side it always led to bad blood and bad language. After the Parsi Punchayat case the feeling became exceedingly acute. Before this it had been gradually growing into a sort of white-heat excitement.

ALLEGED OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Witness further said the Conference was started as a counter-blast to the defeat which the champions of the French lady sustained in that case. Two things were done. The "Parsi" was subsidised and made a daily, and the Conference was started, both with the avowed object of minimising the effect of the defeat and agitating the question. As Mr. R. D. Tata put it, his avowed object was to make the Parsi community feel the consequences of their hostility towards his wife. To the witness' knowledge Mr. R. D. Tata was the principal organiser of the Conference which, he believed, came into existence under his encouragement. He knew that Mr. Tata was the only member of the Conference, who spent money freely for the Conference. He had conversations and frequent discussions with some of the members of the Conference. He had discussions with Mr. Tata and he knew that the daily "Parsi" was started and the Conference organised with the expressed object of pressing religious reforms which the whole Parsi community regarded as heretical and irreligious. For instance Sir Dinshah Petit said he would admit a "bhungi" into a fire temple. The witness formed his conclusions from these conversations.

"PESTILENTIAL ORGANISATION."

Continuing, the witness said the community as a whole regarded the Zoroastrian Conference as a pestilential organisation for the purpose of destroying all that was good and beautiful in the Zoroastrian religion and encouraging immoral associations by mixed marriages, which were of doubtful legality. If the Conference had not restricted the attendance by tickets their meetings would have been broken up every time they were held. It was absolutely wrong to say that any Parsi could be married by Burmese rites and that such marriage could ever take place. A Parsi resident in a native state, having a Parsi wife living, could not marry another woman by "nikah"; the second wife's status in that case would be that of a kept mistress. The Parsi Matrimonial Act applied to every Parsi whether he lived in British India or in Native States. The law was given to the community by the Government and that law governed all Parsis.

The witness said the suggestion to curtail the funeral recitations over a dead Parsi had caused furious indignation among the community. It was an insult to the dead. The question of the "baj rojgar" trusts was decided by him and he had held that the "baj rojgar" ceremony was a portion of the Zoroastrian ritual which must be observed and was binding on the community. The question of the new calendar was regarded more as a childish matter. It had caused no serious excitement and those who proposed it were laughed out. The curtailment of the days of the "muktad" was extremely irreligious and offensive. Obeisance to the sacred fire was one of the duties of a Zoroastrian. The suggestion to change language of the prayers was impracticable. Nobody took it seriously. As to the question of curtailing the offerings of sandalwood if the suggestion was that the offerings should be in proportion to one's means it would not be resented but if, as had been done, it was suggested that it was a superstitious belief and that it was waste of money to make sandalwood offerings to the holy fire, then it would create resentment. The suggestion to cut down "Gahambars" would be resented by those people who were in the habit of going and taking their dinners there. Any curtailment of rituals would also be a source of great resentment.

A SIGNAL FOR WARFARE.

The witness was then cross-examined by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad. He said the Conference was started not to cover the defeat of Mr. R. D. Tata but as a counter-blast to make things uncomfortable for his opponents by speeches and addresses offensive to the orthodox portion of the community. He gathered that mostly from conversations and discussions with Mr. Tata himself and from conversations particularly of Mr. Tata's that were carried to him. He could not recall any particular statement that Mr. Tata made except the general impression that as Mr. Tata was himself annoyed he wanted to annoy the community.

Mr. Setalvad: What you call the expressed objects of the Conference were those that were gathered from conversations with Mr. R. D. Tata?

The Witness: I cannot tell you but mostly the source was Mr. Tata.

Do you know that at the time the Conference was started Mr. Tata was not in Bombay?—I have not the slightest idea.

Do you know the decision that you and Mr. Justice Beaman gave in the Parsi Punchayat case?—Yes.

You are aware that Mr. Tata left the country sometime before the case was finished?—I have no idea.

And when he left at that stage he was absent from the country for two years and a half?—It may be. I always regarded his return to the country as a signal for warfare.

You are not in a position to contradict that he was away from Bombay for two years and a half?—I have no idea.

The "Parsi" was made a daily paper in 1912?—Yes, about that time.

The Parsi Punchayat case was in 1908?—Yes.

And the first Conference was held in 1910?—I believe so.

Do you know how many shares of the "Parsi" company Mr. Tata holds?—No; I don't. But I know that the limited liability company consists mostly of Mr. R. D. Tata's friends and the champions of his "Juddin" wife, almost entirely.

A FALSE PRETENCE.

Do you call Messrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Cama, the champions of the "Juddin" wife of Mr. Tata?—Mr. Hormusji Cama has taken no part so far as I know and I know that Mr. Merwanji's ideas are in sympathy with those of the leaders of the Zoroastrian Conference. I believe he is one of the champions of "Juddinism." In fact he is a prominent member of the Conference. I honestly believe that when it is said that the views of individual members of the Conference are not the views of the Conference as a body, it is a false pretence for the purpose of this case.

Do you know Mr. Hormusji Cama, gave his evidence in the Parsi Punchayat case against "Juddin" marriages?—I don't recollect. He may have.

Mr. Merwanji Cama was one of the parties that swore to the written statement against Mr. Tata's "Juddin" wife?—Yes. If he was on the Parsi Punchayat Board, then of course ostensibly he must have been opposed to her.

Do you say that you consider every member of the Conference, simply because he is a member of that body, is in favour of "Juddinism"?—Yes, that is my view. That I gathered from the utterances of the leading members of the Conference themselves.

Continuing the witness said he had read the reports published in the newspapers of the proceedings of the Conference. He had not found in any of those accounts any reference in support of "Juddinism." In the meetings that were publicly held it was not openly avowed. There were several members of the Conference, who insisted on a clear declaration by the Conference that they would not discuss religious matters and the Conference as a body had refused to make that specific declaration. They had never advocated these views openly because they knew of the great hostility which the whole community had shown towards them In the published reports of the Conference he found that they avowed "juddinism" in some speeches, if read between the lines.

So far as their avowed proceedings are concerned, they are confined to education, raising the status of the priests and other good objects?—They dismissed other questions also.

But mostly these??—I cannot say mostly these. Long papers were read on subjects some of which were controversial.

Can you point to anything in the published proceedings of the Conference or its committees in which they supported any of those things that you have enumerated as very hateful to the community?—Possibly not. In fact after the first year's agitation they dared not do it.

Do you suggest that the first Conference supported or discussed anything which you enumerated as hateful to the community?—I have no recollection at this distant date.

The witness was shown an advertisement published in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 18th April 1910 calling upon all all Parsis to leave their business for the day and make it a point to attend the Conference as very serious controversial questions were to be discussed. The witness said he did not remember to have seen it at all. This was the first time he heard of it. When he said that the "Parsi" and the Conference were started with the expresed objects of pressing religious reforms he meant by "expressed objects" special objects.

NOT AN ORTHODOX ZOROASTRIAN.

The "Jame" correctly voiced the feelings and views of the bulk of the Parsi community. The witness was shown a letter written by him to Mr. Cama on the 1st August 1910 in which he said he had no doubt that no movement with which Mr. Cama was associated could have for its objects, even in a remote manner, subversion of any of the principles of the Zoroastrian religion and that an interchange of views between the two parties would remove all misunderstanding. The witness said that was his view of the movement three months after the first Conference. He averred that the Parsis outside British India were governed by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Law of British India. It was a law given to the community and not to any particular place.

Mr. Setalvad:—You consider yourself a very devout and orthodox Zoroastrian?

The witness:—By no means. I do some things which the orthodox Zoroastrian would not approve of I smoke and go bareheaded.

Some more evidence was recorded and at 8 p.m. the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Friday.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Marshall charged Adamji Karimji, a Borah, with trespass.

The accused was seen early yesterday morning opening the gate of Mr. Dost Mahomed's bungalow at Cuffe Parade and entering the compound, and was seized by a night watchman named Poodam Gaji. He struggled to free himself from Poodam's grip but the watchman of the adjourning house came up and assisted Poodam in securing the accused, who was handed over to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20.

LAWN TENNIS.

GYMKHANA HANDICAPS.

The final round of the "A" Handicap Singles proved somewhat of a disappointment to the large number of spectators, who assembled yesterday evening to watch the replay between E. Trevor Robinson and E. C. Reid. In view of the closeness of the play on the previous evening it was expected that there would be a very even struggle but Reid was not in his best form and Robinson deservedly took the match in two straight sets. In the first, Reid was especially unreliable and Robinson won six games out of the seven. Reid showed to much better advantage in the second and played far more steadily but the points he had to concede were just too much and Robinson won after a keen struggle.

Result:—

E. Trevor Robinson, scratch, beat E. C. Reid, minus three-sixths, 6/1; 7/5.

The only other match was in the Doubles between Montgomery and Kennedy who were opposed to Sherwood and Johnson, the contest being won by the former with little to spare. At one time in the second set Sherwood and his partner seemed to have matters in their hands but their opponents pulled themselves together and took the third set fairly easily.

Result:—

E. G. Montgomery and F. G. Kennedy, plus two-sixths, beat C. C. Sherwood and G. A. Johnson, scratch, 7/5; 5/7; 6/2.

The following matches will be played this evening:—

Jackson and Crawford v. W. Reid and Hardie.

C. D. Baker and Stileman v Lowndes and E. C. Reid.

J. D. Sherston Baker and K. McI Kemp v. Bartlett and Edwards.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The last semi-final game in the above tournament took place last evening of the Oval ground and resulted in a win for the B. E. S. High School "A" Team over the St. Peter's High School by 8 goals to nil. In the first half the B. E. S. boys had things all their own way the St. Peter's playing a part of the time with only ten men. In the second half the St. Peter's boys put up a much better game. The finals will be played on Friday evening when the B. E. S. High School play the Cathedral High School.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

MANY DIE DURING THE VOYAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Upada arrived here yesterday with a shipment of horses from Australia. The vessel had 400 horses on board when she started on her voyage and of these owing to an out-break of some epidemic 150 died during the voyage. Since the arrival of the vessel in the Madras harbour there were eleven more deaths and the Upada put out some twelve miles to sea and bured them last night returning to the harbour this morning. Since then there appears to have been two further deaths and the Veterinary Department are arranging to hold a post-mortem to ascertain the cause of the death. The remaining horses in the ship were removed to the Australian bazaar this morning except some twenty animals which have been detained in the harbour yard and will be removed later on.

A SENSELESS PROCEDURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It is rarely that the public has to protest against the methods of the Postal and Telegraph Department; and be it said to their credit that the authorities of the department are sensitive to public opinion and give immediate attention to complaints. In drawing attention, therefore, to what the public regards as a senseless procedure, causing unnecessary annoyance to the business man, who for special reason, has to go to the telegraph office in person, I feel confident that the grievance will be speedily redressed. I am referring here to the system of requiring the sender of messages to affix postage stamps of the value of the message to the telegraph forms

At the railway telegraph offices this silly procedure is not adopted. If the object of the system in the Government officers is to prevent signallers from misappropriating the payment received, how is it that the railway telegraph office are able to do without it? But even if the practice in the railway offices were assimilated to that obtaining in the Government offices it would be a poor argument to fling against the public. It is the business of the department which receives money to devise some sensible check on the dishonest signaller. By throwing the burden on the public, the department shirks its own obvious duty Is the department incapable of checking dishonesty in a rational manner? If not, the present practice should be discontinued immediately.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. D.

EXCISE POLICY AND INTEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter in your yesterday's issue from Mr. C. C. M. Mendes, regarding Government Excise Policy, permit me to say that while I agree with him and your pertinent remarks on the subject, I cannot but think that much intemperance prevails amongst the East Indian Catholics of Salsette and Bassein. I would suggest to the leaders of that community to take measures in order to reduce the prevalence of drink if they wish the community to improve. There are many festivals amongst the Roman Catholics, and these occasions have given rise to much, nay excessive, drinking, and this should be checked.—Yours etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

Bombay, April 28th.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Brutality and Desperation	6
After the War	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ... 5, 7 & 8	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	5
Zoroastrian Conference	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Back from Bosphorous	10
Fall of Przemysl	9
Austrian Army Atrocities	10
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.	
Excise Policy and Intemperance	5
A Senseless Produce	5
Samson Bribe Case	8
LEGAL NEWS	5
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATION.	
French Air-cooled Machine Gun	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 29, 1915.

UTALITY AND DESPERATION.

In recent articles we have dealt with the crimes of Germany, personified by her various acts of war, the overwhelming majority of which have been in flagrant contravention of the articles of the Hague Convention to which she was a signatory. Any charge of exaggeration on our part is amply removed by the statements made in the Houses of Lords and Commons, respectively, by the Premier and the Minister for War. In his speech before the peers Earl Kitchener relieved his tale of German brutality by a tribute to "the military skill and courage of the enemy" and also expressed the admiration he had hitherto entertained for the Prussian officer. With this no one will quarrel, whilst recollecting, nevertheless, that as far as courage is concerned, it is to be found in its highest forms even amongst the most barbarous of peoples. Hence its possession by a race of supposed culture need not excite surprise and barely deserves comment. What the Kaiser's advisers hope to achieve by their fresh outburst of "frightfulness" must be left to the German mind to discover, for it is certain that no impartial critic will find in it anything save that form of desperation which seeks to vent its despair in cruelty. It is a fact well-known to anthropologists that among ultra-savage peoples fear is an incentive to crime, and the most recent brutalities of Germany remind one of the Bhils in one of Kipling's tales who on being terrified by the approach of the official vaccinator immediately started to plunder the cows and bullocks, and cut the throats of their peaceful neighbours. There is as little logic as evidence of civilisation in an officialised system of reprisals, such as has been undertaken by the German Government. But it is no hyperbole to say that the Germans in the desperation of their hate for Britain have discarded dignity, self-respect, humanity and all sense of proportion. With their crimes declared to the world, in the face of the fact of a Foreign ambassador fighting for the barest decency and humanity in their treatment of British prisoners, they presume to announce reprisals because the British Government refuses the honours of war to men who violate every honourable tradition of war by the deliberate murder of non-combatants. No one will deny that in the face of all this Great Britain has behaved with dignity, patience and restraint. But we should be less than human and false to our own sailors and soldiers and to the national honour if we did not take count of these crimes. And the Prime Minister's dignified declaration that the day of reckoning will come with all possible reparation from those guilty, will be received with satisfaction throughout the Empire.

The desperation that grows with the increasing evidence that the aim to crush France and humiliate England will never succeed, has led Germany one step further in her defiance of the laws of warfare to the establishment of which she was a party. A telegram to-day says that the Canadian dead in the recent battle are shown by medical evidence to have died, not of wounds, but of asphyxiation by poisonous fumes. Probably as the war progresses to its last stages and the exhaustion of German power proceeds, every fiendish and inhuman device will be made use of in the endeavour to redress the balance of superiority in men. The desperate brutality of German methods, which we see to-day, is the shadow of the coming doom which waits upon the German arms when exhaustion overtakes them. They know themselves how quickly that doom must overwhelm them unless every desperate device is utilised now to achieve some measure of success which will defer it. The desperation of Germany has been recently committed to paper in the form of statistics in the seventh official French review of the war. The data is based on the knowledge gained by the Intellience Department plus the documents seized on prisoners of war. The review begins by saying that

the military effort of Germany at the outset of the campaign exceeded all anticipations. Her design was to crush the French Army in a few weeks under a tremendous mass of troops. Nothing was neglected to bring that mass together.

The number of German army corps in time of peace is twenty-five. When war began the German General Staff put in the field on the two theatres of operations:

1. As fighting troops (Active, Reserve, Ersatz, or Landwehr), 61 army corps.

2. As troops to guard communications and territory, formations of the Landsturm.

In October six and a half new army corps made their appearance, plus a division of sailors, in all seven corps. From the end of November to the end of December there was only an insignificant increase, consisting of one division of sailors. In January, 1915, the number of fighting formations put into line by the German Army was therefore sixty-nine army corps, divided as follows:

Active corps, 25½.
Reserve corps, 21½.
Ersatz brigades, six and a half.
Reserve corps of new formation, seven and a half.
Corps of Landwehr, eight and a half.
Total, 69.

The strength of the enemy lay in the rapidity of his mobilisation, to which the Allies could not aspire, and his plan has been to mass all his troops at once against that foe who for the moment appeared the most dangerous. This massed effort was broken for the first time on the Marne, and attained its highest strength at the battle of Flanders, in which over fifty corps, out of the sixty-nine, were hurled against Britain, France and Belgium. This tremendous effort was due to the ever-increasing Russian pressure which became a danger to the Germans in November. A victory at that moment was necessary for three distinct reasons,—firstly, to maintain the morale of the troops, secondly to impress Neutrals and, thirdly to open the way for reinforcing the corps operating in Poland. The battle of Flanders was a defeat for the enemy and his present situation is sprung from his failure. The Germans' plans were made for a prompt victory, in a prolonged struggle they were bound to become a danger to those who conceived them. The futile massed effort found the German effective seared with wastage. The superiority in numbers was lost for ever. As time goes on Germany's numerical inferiority must become accentuated, whilst her foes build up new armies to replace the old. In January, the losses of the Kaiser on two fronts were 1,800,000 men. These figures represent the minimum approximate, and exclude the casualties resulting from the battle of Poland. Of these the French official review restores 500,000 as having rejoined the effectives, which makes the enemys lossess in five months,—260,000 per mensem. Here the seized documents are quoted and as an insight into the awful results of massed tactics we read that:—

The 13th Bavarian Regiment in a month and a half (August-September) lost 3,250 men.

The 171st Regiment, from the middle of August to the middle of November, lost 2,560 men and 60 officers.

The 99th Regiment in the same period had equal losses.

The 15th Regiment of Infantry on the 18th of October alone lost 1,786 men and 37 officers.

The 132nd Regiment lost on November 16, near Ypres, 1,390 men.

The losses were still higher in the new formations.

The 205th Regiment had 2,400 men hors de combat in the one battle of the Yser.

The 235th Regiment lost 1,320.

The 244th Regiment, 2,150.

The 247th Regiment in that same battle, 1,900.

The 248th Regiment, 1,800.

The 17th Bavarian Reserve Regiment lost at Messines and Wytschaete 30 officers and 2,171 men.

The review continues:—

It is, therefore, certain that the majority of the German regiments have had to be completely renewed. What, then, is the situation created by these enormous losses? The position is that German effectives in January fell to 4,000,000 whilst the utmost strength is cited at 9,000,000, minus half-a-million technicals. This brings the full strength to 8,500,000 of whom 4,000,000 are now in the firing line, and 1,300,000 are killed or wounded, thus leaving in January available forces of 3,200,000 men. Official statistics put down 800,000 of these as above thirty-nine years of age, which again leaves 2,400,000, "Finally,"

the category of the untrained in peace comprises, according to the estimates of German military authorities themselves, one-quarter of inefficients. The really available resources capable of campaigning are therefore just two millions. These men, comprising the 1915, 1916, and 1917 classes, called out in anticipation, constitute,—and this point cannot be too strongly insisted upon,—the total of available resources for the operations during the twelve months of 1915.

These resources available in the course of 1915 may be divided into three categories, the first available at present, the second to be available in April, and the third between April and December. The resources at present available represent a maximum of 800,000 men, those for April 500,000 men, and the ultimate resources (classes 1916 and 1917 and untrained men of the Landsturm between thirty and forty years of age) represent 700,000 to 800,000 men. When it is remembered that, according to the German documents themselves, the definitive loss each month is 260,000 men, it is manifest that the available resources for the year 1915 will not suffice to fill the gaps of a war of ten months.

These statistics show clearly that Germany though she has plenty of fight left in her yet, is in desperate straits and is fighting with the frenzied folly of despair. She cannot destroy her Nemesis, although for a time she may envelope it with poisoned fumes and liquid fire.

AFTER THE WAR.

It is a commonplace of experience that out of the most painful of travails come fruits of lasting good. It is not, therefore, strange, though on a first reflection it may seem so, that this terrible convulsion of our world should be stirring new hopes and aspirations among our ardent reformers and idealists. Pacifists are witnessing in this, to them, final conflict "the passing of war." Social enthusists are dreaming dreams and seeing visions, each after his kind. Temperance reformers are pleasantly astonished to find how a single year of war has done more for the practical advancement of their cause than a half-century of peace. And the women feel that the hour of their political enfranchisement is near. But "the brightest of all" says a writer in the "Nation," reflecting on a little volume entitled "The New Faith" which Mr. Henderson has just written,—"is the glow in the heart of the humanitarian Socialist who sees that the destructive breath of the war itself announces the coming of his triumph." The Socialist has seen how in these nine months of the war, the public will and enterprise of the State has superseded private industry and has over-ridden the most sacred rights of property. Within a month of the outbreak of the war, with a swift and unprecedented courage, the railways were "nationalised" in Great Britain; the banking and financial institutions of the country have been brought under the control of the Government and into dependence upon State aids; the State has commandeered for public purposes factories and workshops, ships and motor vehicles; it has asserted its right of controlling prices and wages. In fact the State has subjected to its overruling hand every usage of competition, against which the Socialist had previously been directing his attacks in vain. So England and every other country comes to recognise that "War is Socialism in being, the subordination of all private interests and activities to the immediate exigencies of the State.

But Mr. Henderson is occupied with the larger and more inward significance of what is now going on. What he sees in the new life that the English people are leading is the "sudden emergence of the spirit of national unity and national service." The collapse of party politics is not the least significant of these changes. This and all other changes have come about, because, according to Mr. Henderson, "the private mindedness of the life of the English people has been precipitated into the trough of war." He says:

It will be a new atmosphere, with new outlooks, new duties which we shall face with new habits of thought, new conceptions of national life and responsibility, and of the relation of classes and interests to that national life.

And what is the present testimony to this new faith which inspires Mr. Henderson? He sees witnesses on every hand. Everyone now recognises freely, clearly, enthusiastically, that every man as fighter, workman or citizen must do his best and sacrifice his private interest and convenience for the protection of his country,—and according to his capacity acts up to this recognition.

That shipping companies should be coining money out of high freights, and Government contractors should be refusing wage-earners a fair rise of wages, that the landlords should be seizing favourable chances of putting a shilling or two on the rent where soldiers are billeted, and farmers should shirk the obligation of paying living wages by getting cheap child labour from the schools,—all these phenomena are striking sparks of indignation from millions of flinty breasts which, but a year ago, would have acquiesced in all such doings as a proper exercise of business opportunities.

Here Mr. Henderson sees the beginning of a widespread and permanent repudiation of the whole spirit and practice of "private mindness" under which "coal, shipping, iron and other fields of industry were little private kingdoms, ruled by knots of rich, powerful men who used their 'monopolies' of the sources of wealth, their control of the disinherited hirelings, to hold their country up to tribute," and now and then concerned themselves in a superior manner with "the amelioration of the condition of the working classes." When, therefore, we are once more restored securely to the arts of peace, everyone will recognise, says Mr. Henderson, that our troubles in the past were due to the "nation's disinheritance from the control of its sources of wealth," and will agree that full restoration must be made. "The State Socialism which everybody cheerfully acquiesced in as a necessity of war, must be extended and completed as an obvious utility of peace." The "Nation" rather wisely warns Mr. Henderson and those who are of his faith not to be too sanguine. It does not see the whole fabric of modern capitalism crumbling to ruin before the touch of an inspired patriotism. "The fibres of class interests and business habits," it observes, "are tougher than Mr. Henderson imagines, and even when they have been temporarily displaced they will vigorously assert themselves." War, again, it says, has its well attested progeny of poverty, disease, discontent, taxation and militarism. Will it also beget a successful revolution, transforming all the conditions of life,—a change of spirit of purposes of valuations and of motives? The old State life and organisation are obviously unsuited to the needs of the new world that will be born. What will replace them? "That," says the "Nation," "depends on us; on the men and women who know what is wrong and have faith and courage enough to work for what is right." The hopes of millions in India too are centred on the realisation of these aspirations. For a new England must herald the coming of a new India.

Notes of the Day.

The King's Birthday.

The announcement is made that there is to be no official celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday throughout the British Empire this year, and that there will, therefore, be no public holiday in India. Flags, however, are to be flown from official buildings and the "usual Honours list" will be issued. We can well understand the very proper spirit that has inspired this decision, but, as far as this country is concerned, we think that the step is a most unfortunate one. The people of India have few opportunities of demonstrating their loyalty in any tangible way, and the birthday of the King-Emperor provides an occasion which should be missed least of all at a time like the present. It will not be thought a suitable thing in his country that the war should deprive the people of paying honour to their Emperor. On the contrary they would regard it as the more essential that such a day should be honoured when the King-Emperor is at war. If we have time to go to race meetings, to run hockey tournaments and indulge in other relaxations and gaieties, it is not meet that we should abandon a celebration in honour of the Sovereign. Other public holidays are observed as usual, why not the King's birthday? We fear, too, that this decision may create an unfortunate impression.

The Fighting in Belgium.

We observe that the Secretary of State's dispatch to the Viceroy confirms the view that the great fighting that has been proceeding in Belgium indicates a last desperate effort of the German armies to break through to Calais. That such an intention existed and that it would be attempted with the coming of the Spring has long been known, but it is possible that it was hastened by the unexpected recapture of Neuve Chapelle and Hill No. 60 by the British, which placed the enemy in an inferior position for the renewal of offensive. It is clear that the attempt to turn or break the British positions has failed, for the present, but it is also clear that nothing but the most desperate courage and invincible spirit on the part of the troops engaged have checked the success of a well-conceived and desperate effort. Prior to the brilliant counter-attack by which they practically retrieved the position, it appears that the Canadians, faced by superior numbers lost the village of St. Julien, which, apparently remains in the hands of the enemy. But this deflection of the British line has not prevented the gaining of ground elsewhere, a completely successful resistance and general repulse of the enemy, and the infliction on him of very heavy losses.

The Invasion of Turkey.

The further details, which we publish this morning, regarding the new operations in the Dardanelles, emphasize the success with which they were attended. There was a day's hard fighting in which the Allied troops made good their positions, the French taking 500 prisoners, while the landing, it now appears, was effectual on both sides of the Straits. The Asiatic shore was invaded by the French, who under cover of the guns of their warships, succeeded in fully establishing themselves, captured a village and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The forces continued to advance and, the telegram concludes, "the general disembarcation of the Allies continues under excellent conditions." Of course this is only the beginning, but a very important beginning, since once the landing has been effected and the base established on the enemy's territory, there can, in this instance, be but one end to the campaign, whether it is short or protracted, and that is the subjugation of the enemy's forces, which will heneforth he fighting at a disadvantage.

Italy Again!

Interest in the intentions of Italy is again aroused by the announcement that the Italian Ambassadors in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin have been summoned to Rome to confer with their Government. It is profitless to indulge in speculations as to what this may mean, as the information at the disposal of the public does not provide material enough to do so. A curious story, however, comes at this time from Amsterdam, to the effect that Prince von Bulow, driven apparently to the very last resort by the failure of his efforts, has induced the German Government to offer Austria a portion of Silesia as compensation for the cession of the Trentino to Italy. At the same time the Petrograd correspondent of "The Times" states that the territorial bribes offered by German agents to Italy include, characteristically enough, some Turkish islands. These reports need not be treated with contempt, though they come from places a long way off Rome, for news often leaks out of the Embassies. But the reports are lacking in the most important detail,—the first as to whether Austria is willing to exchange the Trentino for a portion of the province ceded to Frederick the Great by Maria Theresa, and the second as to how Italy received the offer of the Turkish islands. Turkey's willingness to sacrifice them, we suppose, was not deemed worthy of consideration.

The Operations in the Cameroons.

The announcement that a blockade of the Cameroons has been declared seems rather belated, but though operations in this German colony have been in progress for some time, it is possible that the Allies have not been able hitherto to spare a sufficient naval force to make a blockade effective, and there is no greater diplomatic crime than to declare a blockade which you cannot make effective. There has been little information published as to the forces operating in the Cameroons but they are believed to be chiefly British and French Colonial troops, assisted by a French naval brigade, which is under the command of Captaine de Vaisseau Jules Chéron, who was formerly in command of the French cruiser Dupleix, one of the vessels of the French Eastern Squadron, which has more than once been in Bombay harbour under the command of Captain Chéron. The latter it may be interesting to state, is a personal embodiment of the Entente, being English on his mother's side.

A. V. M.

[From "The Nation."]

[MARCH 14TH, 1915.]

But yesterday upon their training field
The two Battalions* strove in mimic war,
And you, full-back, the brunt of battle braved
Whilst we, the older, watched you from afar.
The old familiar Harrow game gave way
To Rugby's hurried strenuous give and take;
But here alike your motto was the same,
Not for yourself, but for "The Loyals'" sake.

And then God gave you sterner games to play,
"Forty years on"—nay, scarcely forty days;
The whistle blows again, but changed the field;
No referee this mortal combat stays.
And you, with face toward the breaking dawn,
Have reached the goal, the soldier's fatal quest;
You played the game nor lived nor died in vain:
"Soon, soon, to faithful warriors comes their rest."

G. A. TAIT.

*5th and 6th Battalions Loyal North Lancs. Regt.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

ALLIED TROOPS ON BOTH SHORES.

PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

It is officially announced that the landing of the Allies on both shores of the Dardanelles took place on the 25th. The British, after a day of hard fighting, landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula and are thoroughly making good their footing. The French landed on the Asiatic shore, captured a village and took 500 prisoners. The enemy's losses were heavy.

Field-Marshal French, in his earlier report, says severe fighting continues north-east of Ypres. Owing to the altered conditions imposed by the forced retirement of the French, the British line was temporarily weakened, and in spite of the gallant stand made by the Canadians against superior numbers, St. Julien was captured by the enemy.

Field-Marshal French's later despatch is much more assuring. He states that all the German attacks north-east of Ypres were repulsed, and that the British took the offensive in the afternoon and made progress near St. Julien and to the westward of that place. The French co-operating on the left retook Hetsas further northward.

The latest Paris communiqué states that north of Ypres the French and British continue their progress. The French captured numerous prisoners, trench mortors and machine gguns.

In the Vosges a struggle again took place for the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, where the enemy succeeded in getting a footing, but which was recaptured by the French. A later report says that the French have advanced 200 metres down the eastern slope as of Hartmams-Weilerkopf.

In the House of Lords Lord Kitchener referred to the treatment of British prisoners in Germany and said prisoners had been stripped, maltreated, even shot in cold blood and British wounded officers had been wantonly insulted and struck. Mr. Asquith speaking in the Commons said it was their duty to exact all possible reparation from those guilty for this horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime.

The gallant deeds of the Canadians, coupled with the warm congratulations of King George, have aroused intense enthusiasm in the Dominion. The authorities have been inundated with offers of recruits.

ALLIED TROOPS ON BOTH SHORES OF THE DARDANELLES.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES IN MEN AND POSITIONS.

LANDING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STRAITS.

FRENCH TROOPS ON ASIATIC SHORE.

VILLAGE AND 500 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 28.

The War Office and Admiralty announce that after a day of hard fighting in a difficult country the troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula and are thoroughly making good their footing, effectively assisted by the Navy. The French have taken five hundred prisoners.

A telegram officially published in Cairo says the landing was effected on both sides of the Dardanelles under excellent conditions.

Many prisoners were taken and the forces continue to advance.

It is officially announced in Paris that the landing of the Allies on both shores of the Dardanelles took place on the 25th instant.

The French troops, comprising of infantry and artillery, designated to operate from Kumkaleh, on the Asiatic shore, successfully accomplished the task supported by the guns of the French Fleet and under the enemy's fire.

We occupied a village and held it in spite of seven night counter-attacks covered by heavy guns. We took five hundred prisoners. The enemy's losses were heavy.

The general disembarkation of the Allies continues under excellent conditions.

PERSIAN OIL-FIELDS.

PIPE CUT BUT WORKS NOT DAMAGED

LONDON, April 27.

In reply to a question Mr. Roberts stated that the pipe-line from the Persian oilfields had been cut, but the works were not damaged.

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED IN CARPATHIANS.

PETROGRAD, April 28.

An official statement says:—

Austrian attacks in the Carpathians north-east of Oraspatak on April 25th and northwest and east of the Uszok Pass on the 26th were repulsed.

Stubborn fighting continues in the direction of Stryj where a whole Austrian battalion has surrendered.

MEETING OF ITALIAN AMBASSADORS.

PRELIMINARY TO GRAVE DECISIONS.

ROME, April 27.

The "Messagero" states that the Italian ambassadors in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin have been summoned to Rome to confer with Government.

LONDON, April 27.

Great importance is attached to the summoning of the meeting of the Ambassadors in Rome, which is considertd to be preliminary to grave decisions.

Signor Tittoni has already arrived.

The Ambassador at Petrograd is unable to come owing to the distance and difficulties of the journey.

BLOCKADE OF THE CAMEROONS.

LONDON, April 28.

The "London Gazette" proclaims the blockade of the Cameroons.

EMBARGO ON RAW COTTON.

LONDON, April 28.

The "London Gazette" publishes an order prohibiting the export of raw cotton except to France, Russia, Spain and Portugal.

SHOT IN COLD BLOOD.

MALTREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

GERMAN MILITARY HISTORY INDELIBLY STAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener, dealing with the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, emphasised that he had always held German officers in respect, but had been forced with the greatest reluctance to accept as incontestably true the maltreatment of British prisoners.

Germany had flagrantly violated Articles 4 and 7 of the Hague Convention; prisoners had been stripped, maltreated, even shot in cold blood and British wounded officers had been wantonly insulted and struck.

It was only fair to say, however, that German hospitals were exempt from such charges, although there had been indications of a lamentable lack of medical skill.

There had been a slight improvement in the treatment of prisoners latterly, owing to the work of the American Ambassador.

Lord Kitchener hoped to obtain evidence of reprisals against British officers, which were also a contravention of the Hague Convention.

Germany had abundantly proved her miltary skill and courage, surely she should show a standard of military honour which would gain the respect of nations. Instead of that she had stooped to acts which would surely stain indelibly her military history, vying with the barbarous savagery of the Dervishes.

There was no soldier of any nationality who was not heartily ashamed of the slur brought upon the profession of arms.

Germans only last week employed poisonous gases when their attack might otherwise have failed. This, again, was a contravention of the Hague Convention.

REPARATION TO BE EXACTED

HORRIBLE RECORD OF CALCULATED CRUELTY.

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons, to-day Mr. Asquith characterised the treatment of British prisoners in Germany as one of the blackest spots on even German war methods.

He affirmed that at the end of the war we ought not to forget this horrible record of calculated cruelty and crime.

It was our duty to exact all possible reparation from those guilty. (Cheers.)

Not only was it our duty to the brave unfortunate men, but the honour of the country and plain dictates of humanity demanded nothing less. (Loud Cheers.)

TRAWLER BLOWN UP.

EIGHT OF THE CREW SEVERELY INJURED.

LONDON, April 27.

The trawler Recolo was blown up yesterday in the North Sea, eight out of nine of the crew being severely injured.

The explosion is believed to have been due to a mine.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM IN CANADA.

AUTHORITIES INUNDATED WITH RECRUITS.

OTTAWA, April 26.

The Canadian casualties on Thursday, Friday and Saturday total 21 officers killed and 59 wounded.

To-night's list of killed includes Lieut.-Colonel McHarg, Vancouver, who was a noted rifle shot; Colonel Birchall; and Staff-Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, Alberta.

The deeds of the Canadians, coupled with the warm congratulations sent by King George to the Duke of Connaught have aroused intense enthusiasm throughout the Dominion.

The authorities have been inundated with offers of recruits. Not only have the gaps been immediately filled, but large further enlistment is in progress.

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN FLANDERS.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS CAPTURED.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE AT LES EPARGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 28.

The evening communique says:

North of Ypres the French and British continue their progress.

We captured numerous prisoners, trench mortars and machine guns.

German attacks on the Les Eparges-St. Remy front have been completely repulsed.

An officer counted a thousand dead at one point only.

We assumed the offensive and are advancing.

We have advanced two hundred metres down the eastern slopes of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.

SUMMIT LOST AND REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 27.

Last night's communiqué announced that after a very violent bombardment the Germans gained a footing on the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, in the Vosges. Our positions remain a hundred yards from the summit.

LATER.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—We recaptured the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf yesterday evening and took some prisoners. Otherwise there is nothing to report except the consolidation and extension of our progress both north of Ypres and on the heights of the Meuse.

DREADFUL HAND-TO-HAND CONFLICT.

GRAPHIC NARRATIVE OF CANADIANS' GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 28.

A Canadian, who took part in the fight, describing the French retirement on Thursday afternoon, says the smoke moved like a vivid green wall four feet high and gradually rising.

Strange cries were heard and through the green mist came a mass of reeling men who fell as they passed us. The majority were unwounded but their faces were distorted with agony. Meanwhile, the Germans advanced unopposed and we retreated to the base to prepare for a counter-attack.

Our battalion was ordered to advance at seven in the evening towards St. Julien, where we heard afterwards that the fourteenth Canadians had put up a stiff fight retaking the place.

We all set out for a big job and the villagers turned out and wished us good luck. They vociferously cheered the Canadian Scottish, saying that the Highlanders were the men to settle the boches. This pleased us highly.

UNCANNY SILENCE.

We marched till ten, listening to heavy cannonading on our right and left, while shells passed overhead. The night was very dark, and when the firing ceased it was succeeded by uncanny silence, as we were ordered to march in the direction of a large wood. We halted three-quarters of a mile from the wood, where the officers told us that the Germans were entrenched and must be driven out at all costs, also that the guns must be recaptured. All understood that it would be bayonet work without artillery support. We again moved, deploying in lines of half companies, the second half thirty yards to the rear of the first. All battalions marched thus, each first half company knowing that its pals of the second would support it when charging.

The tenth battalion had the post of honour in the van, led by Colonel Boyle.

A few minutes after midnight we reached a hollow three hundred yards from the wood. The moon reappeared at intervals. Whispered orders to fix the bayonets were obeyed, and in a flash overcoats, packs and everything were dropped.

A HELL OF FIRE.

We had scarcely reached a low ridge in full view of the wood when a hell of fire burst out from rifles and machine guns.

Instantly the word was given to charge and we rushed cheering, yelling and swearing.

The Germans fired high, so our losses were small till within fifty yards, then the whole front line melted.

We instantly closed up and still cheering and yelling we tore on.

Not a German machine gunner escaped, but the Germans inside met us doggedly.

There was a dreadful hand-to-hand conflict, we fighting in clumps and batches over the bodies of the dead and dying.

At the height of the conflict the moon broke out, and the clashing bayonets flashed like silver and the faces were lit up as by limelight.

Sweeping on we reached the trenches where all who resisted were bayonetted.

Those who surrendered were sent to the rear.

Trench fighting is too unpleasant to recall.

GREAT BATTLE OF YPRES.

BRITISH TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH'S LATEST REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 27.

Field-Marshal French reports under date April 27th, that all the German attacks northeast of Ypres were yesterday repulsed.

Our troops took the offensive in the afternoon and made progress near Saint Julien and westward of that place. The French co-operated on our left and retook Hetsas further northward.

In the course of the fighting our artillery took full advantage of several opportunities, inflicting severe casualties.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

ALLIES' AIRMEN ACTIVE.

In addition to destroying Courtrai Junction our airmen yesterday dropped bombs successfully on the stations and junctions at Tourcoing, Roubaix, Inglemunster, Staden, Langemarck Thielt and Roulers.

ST. JULIEN CAPTURED BY ENEMY.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The following message was despatched earlier than the assuring report published above.

LONDON, April 27, 12-5 a.m.

A report from Field-Marshal French says:—Severe fighting north-east of Ypres continues. The general situation is unchanged.

Our left flank in readjusting the line to meet the altered conditions due to the original forced retirement of the French had to face north and extend westward beyond Saint-Julien.

BRITISH LINE TEMPORALITY WEAKENED

This weakened our line temporarily and after the very gallant resistance by the Canadians against superior numbers Saint-Julien was captured by the enemy.

Our lines now run south of that place. Our troops east of Ypres have borne the brunt of repeated heavy attacks which they stubbornly opposed throughout the battle in an entirely unexpected situation which demanded the exercise of gallantry and fortitude by the men and quick-resource and other military qualities by the commanders.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The Germans also made attacks yesterday eastward of the Ypres salient. Despite the enemy's use of asphyxiating gases the attacks were repulsed and German officers and men were captured.

During the fighting in the last three days we have inflicted very heavy casualties. Our losses have also been heavy.

UNFOUNDED WIRELESS REPORT.

A German wireless report that four English heavy guns had been captured is untrue.

One of our aviators dropped bombs on Courtrai station in the afternoon and destroyed the junction. Although wounded he brought his machine safely back.

DIED FROM POISONING.

LONDON, April 28.

The War Office announces that medical evidence shows that the Canadians perished in the recent fighting not from wounds but from poisoning by the gases employed by the enemy contrary to the Hague Convention.

LONDON, April 27.

To-day's list of Canadian casualties includes 25 officers killed and 54 wounded.

THE ROAD TO CALAIS.

GERMANS MAKING ONE MORE EFFORT.

FORESTALLING ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 26th April:—

The German original plan of campaign which was in abeyance during the winter months is apparently being resumed and it is generally believed that the Germans are making one more effort to break through to Calais. They had succeeded in crossing the Yser canal and occupying the village of Lizern on the western side, but on Saturday the French and Belgians recovered the village and apparently reoccupied the whole line of the canal.

The German advance had exposed the divisions on the left which had to fall back in order to keep in touch with the right of the neighbouring troops. Four Canadian 4.7-inch guns passed into the enemy's hands but the War Office report that some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance recapturing those guns and taking a considerable number of German prisoners.

The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation and their conduct was magnificent throughout. The present position is not clear but the German official account claims that the Germans have occupied places only three miles from the centre of Ypres and German reinforcements are certainly flowing into Belgium.

FRENCH POSITIONS ATTACKED.

"The Times" says that they would endeavour to forestall the Allies' offensive was fairly certain and Flanders offers many advantages. We have every confidence that we and the Allies will defeat them again on the same ground as in October and November. We were weak then and had hard lines, we are strong now and have good lines, but plainly we must exert all our strength to repeat the lesson then given and organise the resources so that we can follow it up. The Germans have also violently attacked the French positions on the east of Verdun without result.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS TO AUSTRIA

In the Carpathians the fighting continues without any material change in the position of the combatants, though the Russians have been able to seize important heights two miles from the Uzsok Pass. From Petrograd it is reported that the Germans are sending very considerable reinforcements to Austria.

INDIAN PAY STOPPAGES.

TO BE DISCONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roberts announced that it had been agreed with the War Office that the stoppages from officers receiving Indian pay for rations for themselves, their servants and chargers would be discontinued.

The charges already made, would be refunded.

PREMIER OF NEPAL'S GIFT.

HIS MAJESTY'S THANKS.

LONDON, April 27.

His Majesty at Buckingham Palace to-day inspected a battery of thirty-one maxim guns presented by the Prime Minister of Nepal. His Majesty expressed his appreciation of the generosity of the donor.

LATER.

The King has sent a message to the Prince Minister of Nepal thanking him for the gift of guns and intimating that he is sending them to the Army in France.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BUDGET ON TUESDAY NEXT.

LONDON, April 27.

In the Commons it was announced that the Budget would be introduced on Tuesday next. It was also announced that the Imperial Government was communicating with the Dominions on the subject of the importation of suitable labour to assist in the production of munitions of war.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL.

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Lords, to-day Lord Crewe introduced the Government of India Consolidation Bill.

The second reading will be taken next week.

CHARGE AGAINST BOMBAY MERCHANT.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF WARRANTS.

PROCEEDINGS AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 28.

Mr. R. H. Williamson, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, took up yesterday the hearing of the case in which Mr. Alibhoy Adamji Pirbhoy, son of the late Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, was charged at the instance of the Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore under Section 225 (5) I.P.C. read with Section 109 I.P.C., for abetting the causing of obstruction to the execution of warrants issued by him in cases under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act against the persons who were working in the Bombay, factories owned by the accused.

A WARNING TELEGRAM.

It was alleged that the accused sent from Cawnpore a telegram on the 14th March last as follows:—

"To Pirbhoy, Bombay, Send clever men, receive 18 Byculla, 26 men, Grant Road reaching to-morrow morning. Enquire from them and all others Mohommad Sadiq's (and) Krishna's men who are likely to be arrested. Keep, if possible in the mill bungalow. Yohanwallas left yesterday with warrants. Also keep watch of all our men. See they do not fittas them." Alibhoy, Empress Hotel, 14th March."

This telegram was brought to the notice of the Joint Magistrate by the local Telegraph Office.

Counsel for the defendant admitted the despatch of the telegram by the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution examined a clerk in the Joint Magistrate's Court who deposed to the issue of 21 warrants between the 13th and 17th March, 1915, against the men who were alleged to be working in Adamji Pirbhoy's factory, Bombay, and who were already under an agreement to work with the contractors belonging to the Elgin Mills and the Muir Mills, Cawnpore. These warrants were issued on the complaint of the various contractors made under the Provisions of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act. Out of 21 men against whom the warrants were issued only seven men were arrested in Bombay on the 19th March. The other warrants were returned unserved by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SEARCHES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Mcginn, an employee of the Elgin Mills stated that he was ordered by Mr. Taylor to go to Bombay in connection with the warrants. He took 21 warrants to Bombay. Eleven of these warrants were against the Elgin Mills men and the other ten against the Muir Mills men. The witness reached Bombay on the 19th March and saw Mr. Edwardes Commissioner of Police, and was eventually sent to the Police Officer in whose jurisdiction the tent factory of the defendant was situated. When the witness with three munshis whom he had taken with him from Cawnpore for identification purposes, reached the tent factory the workmen were leaving the factory. Twelve men were arrested at the gate. The witness went again to the factory the next day, but was not allowed to go inside by one of the members of the firm and was turned out. The policemen and munshis were allowed to go in. No one was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wallach, witness stated that he belonged to the tent department of the Elgin Mills. He could not identify the Muir Mills men and did not know the names of the Elgin Mills men. He might or might not have been able to identify them. He was sent down to Bombay to help in the execution of the warrants. His name did not appear anywhere in the warrants. There was one European officer and 10 or 12 policemen. They were not turned out. Out of 12 men arrested five were released outside the mill as their names did not appear in the warrants. They were arrested because they had formerly worked in the Cawnpore Mills. He did not ask the police officer not to release those men.

A contractor in the Muir Mills who had instituted complaints against ten men for breach of agreement stated that he went to Bombay with a saheb and another contractor belonging to the Elgin Mills. Seven men were arrested outside the gate of the Adamji Pirbhoy's factory at Bombay. He went inside the mill and searched for the other men but did not find any. Next day again no one was found inside the mill. For the last time on the 23rd March the witness went to the factory at 9 p.m. On his arrival the light at the gate was put out but was put once again at the request of the police officers.

Cross-examined, witness stated that five other men who had also executed agreements were arrested but were released at the thana as their names were not in the warrants. The witness was asked by Mr. Mcginn to identify those men who had worked in his mill before.

At this stage, the Magistrate remarked that he saw no obstruction when the police and the munshis were allowed to go in.

FREE BOARD AND LODGING IN THE FACTORY.

One of the workmen who also gave evidence stated that he had executed an agreement to work with a Muir Mills contractor for four months. One months month after signing the agreement he was taken to Bombay along with seven others. Before leaving for Bombay he executed an agreement in Cawnpore to work in the defendant's factory at Bombay. Two or three days after his arrival at Bombay he was informed by Mr. Ibrahimbhoy (whom he identified in the court) that a warrant had been issued against him and that he will have to live inside the factory. The witness refused to live inside the factory. He was not allowed to leave the factory that day. After two or three days he came out of the factory at 10 p.m. when he was arrested.

Cross-examined, the witness stated he agreed to work in Bombay for six months and used to get double wages. All workmen used to get leave at 9 p.m. Huts had been erected for workmen to live in about a mile from the factory. He did not know whether the light was put out when the workmen left the factory or was kept burning the whole night. All workmen used to get food free of all charge in the factory. This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

A written statement was filed on behalf of the accused in which he stated that his firm had very large Government contracts for tents and prepared hides and for this purpose he recruited labour from the principal towns of Northern India. It was no part of his business to recruit workmen or to see to their recruiting. He visited Cawnpore with a view to purchase materials and there learnt that warrants had been issued against men who had left for Bombay for breaking their contracts in Cawnpore and the telegram in question was sent not with the object of illegal obstruction or resistance to the execution of warrants, but in order that his representatives in Bombay after making enquiries from the men employed in Mohomed Sidiq's and Krishna's Departments may keep the Cawnpore men who were likely to be arrested separate from the other employees of the firm, so that their arrest might not cause alarm or panic amongst others and that Cawnpore men might not entice away employees of his firm.

Mr. Arrindell, arguing for the prosecution, submitted that the plain meaning of the telegram was that pains should be taken to keep the men from being arrested. Everything depended upon the construction of the telegram. The accused was charged with instigating his Bombay men to obstruct the execution of warrants. The evidence produced was corroborative.

Mr. Wallach, for the defence, argued that the telegram read quite straight. He referred to the order passed by Mr. Justice Chamier of the Allahabad High Court, who when the matter went to him in revision held that the telegram itself afforded but a slender evidence for the institution of proceedings against the accused. The bangalow in the Mill was the headquarfers of the factory and that would be the very first place to which the police would go in search of the men of the factory.

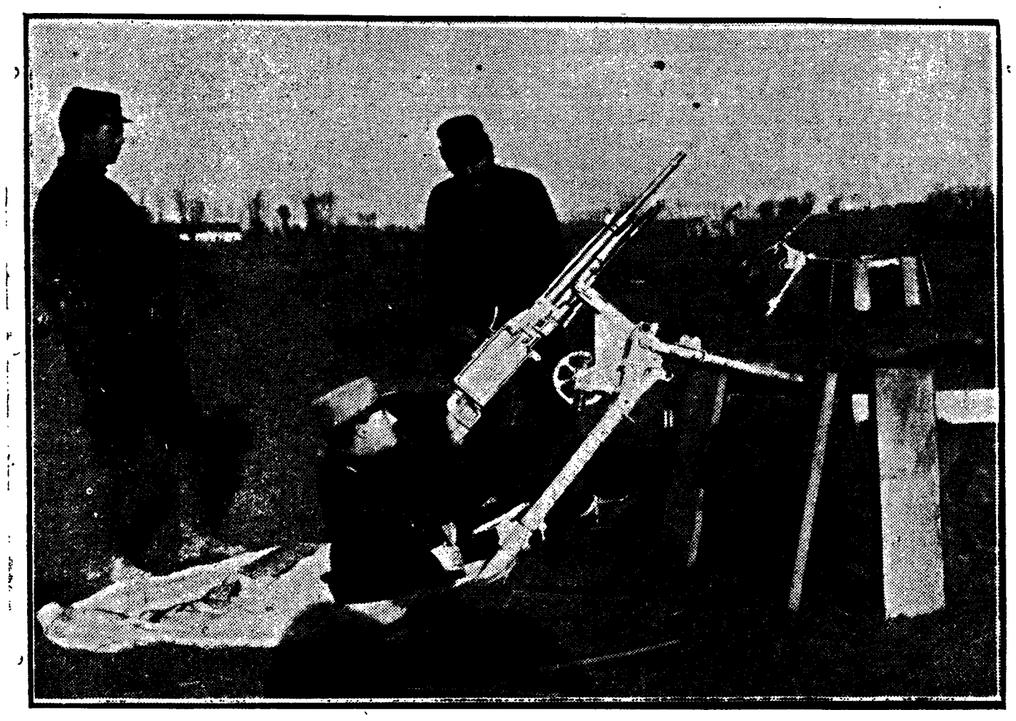
The Magistrate adjourned the case promising to pass orders later.

LATER.

In the case under the Workmen's Labour Act Mr. Williamson, First Class Magistrate, held that there was no case against Mr. Peerbhoy, the accused, and acquitted him.

The statement of mortality in Calcutta last week was more satisfactory than it has been for some weeks past. The total of deaths is down from 670 to 543, a decrease of 4.3 per thousand on the week. The decrease in plague since last week is, if anything, a most pleasing figure, 18 against 40. Cholera and small-pox also both shew big decreases of about thirty per cent.

FRENCH AIR-COOLED MACHINE GUN.



The photo shows a French machine gun tilted up so as to repel enemy aircraft. This machine gun is air-cooled, and not water-cooled. The explosion of the charge, which propels the bullet, also causes a rush of air through a small hole in the side of the barrel which cools the gun, thus making it independent of water.

SAMSON BRIBE CASE.

MR. WACHA AND THE "CONFIDENTIAL" CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have no inclination to prolong the gruesome controversy in the matter of Mr. Samson. Neither do I wish to say aught on the wisdom or unwisdom of the procedure adopted by the Improvement Board at their Meeting yesterday. Let the enlightened jury of the public pronounce its verdict thereon. But I would say this that, so indignant had I felt in the matter of the precious "Confidential" Circular of the eight Trust officials, that, on the very date of its receipt, I pointed out personally to the Chairman its highly improper character. Both its manner and matter were highly objectionable and reprehensible. I afterwards (on the 21st) expressed my views at great length to my co-Trustees. This letter is on the record of the Trust Board, and I am glad to say that the Board have unanimously regarded the Circular letter as highly improper.—Yours etc.

D. E. WACHA.

Bombay, April 28th.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to see that a responsible and highly placed official of the Trust like the Chairman has committed himself to statements which he would have found to be incorrect had he, I think carefully studied the able and exhaustive judgment delivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in this case. It is eminently desirable that the judgment should be published in full. The Chairman says: "The Resolution is in accordance with the rule in Government service that a man can never be dismissed until he has had the opportunity (which Mr. Samson has not yet had) of putting in a written defence and showing any reason he may have to urge against his dismissal." Is one to understand from this statement of the Chairman that Mr. Samson pleads guilty to the charge of corruption levied against him, but seeks mercy in respect of the punishment, or that Mr. Samson did not know what case he was required to meet in the Police Court, that he got no opportunity of making his defence there, that he was not aware that he was put upon his trial there and that the consequences of his failing at the trial would be dismissal from the service of the Trust On the very first day of the trial, the Chairman, giving evidence on behalf of Mr. Samson, told the Court that had the aspersion been true, he would have recommended the trustees to dismiss him. Further Mr. Samson stated in evidence that Rs. 13,000 were due to him by way of Provident Fund, and that, if he was guilty of misconduct, the whole sum would be forfeited. As regards Mr. Samson not having had an opportunity of putting in a written defence, it is interesting to note that about a dozen witnesses were examined on his behalf before the Magistrate, including the Chairman of the Board and the Land Manager, that a larger number of documents were put in on his behalf, that his re-examination alone by his Counsel took up over 33 pages of the Magistrate's notes and that the cross-examination of the defence witnesses by Counsel for Mr. Samson took up about 180 pages of the Magistrates notes. Further, Mr. Payne, who conducted the prosecution was given as much time as he required for his concluding address. In short, never was more ample opportunity given to a person in his place to prove his case and never was such opportunity more availed of. If, notwithstanding these facts, the Chairman or any Trustees of the Board are of opinion that Mr. Samson should not be dismissed until he has had an opportunity of putting in a written defence, and that a private committee should "inquire further into the case and call upon Mr. Samson to offer any explanation he may have on the important points appearing against him in the Magistrate's judgment and report their opinion as to whether he should be dismissed or not," then it is patent that the limits of sanity and patience have been reached, and matters have grown sufficiently serious for Government intervention for sternly putting an end to the open, flouting, by people holding positions of trust for the public, of the judicial decisions of its Magistrates, which, if once allowed to pass unnoticed, will create a precedent the ill-effects of which will for ever cast a blot over public administration and forfeit the confidence of the public therein.—Yours, etc.

X.Y.Z.

A SHOCK TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public have had one more shock this morning, by reading in your esteemed paper that, in spite of all that is being said and the wide-spread feeling created, the official majority of the Trustees of the City Trust at their yesterday's meeting continued further inquiry into the matter *in camera*. Sir, the public at large is really very much taken aback at the extraordinary if not quite novel and unprecedented procedure adopted by the Trustees in such a matter of great public importance and magnitude as this case.

Will any responsible man come forward and say whether the action of the Trustees, in a matter of this kind is in any way reasonable, justifiable or sensible On the contrary, Sir, the whole affair is being wholly criticised and discussed throughout the city, and every sensible man gives expression to mixed feelings of deep regret and astonishment at the attitude taken up by a large majority of the Trustees. One really fails to understand what right the Trustees have to reopen the subject after having ordered Mr. Samson to clear his character in Court, and after the findings of the Magistrate that the man has been taking illegal gratifications? The public are really anxious to know whether there has been in this city, a farce of this nature ever played before? The entire reading public is most anxious to know what really took place at yesterday's meeting after the reporters were made to leave the room, and everbody looks forward to Mr. Wacha to once more place the public under an obligation by giving publicity to the same.—Yours, etc.

V. R. MASTER

[We are again obliged to exclude a number of letters in reference to the above case for want of space.—Editor "B. C."]

DEATH OF GENERAL G. G. CHETWYND-STAPYLTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The death is announced of General Granville G. Chetwynd-Stapylton.

General Granville G. Chetwynd Stapylton, distinguished himself in the Afghan Campaign of 1840-42. He at one time served as Colonel of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.. He was born on 22nd March 1823 and retired in 1881.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, April 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major T. P. Lees, 9th Londons.

Second-Lieut. H. E. Pinhey, Cornwalls.

Second-Lieut. D. Summerhays, 9th Londons.

WOUNDED.

Major J. F. Radcliffe, Devonshires.

Captain J. H. Hadfield, Lincolns.

Captain S. Sampson, 9th Londons.

Captain J. Savage-Armstrong, Devons.

Captain P. V. Stone, Norfolks.

Captain F. Westland, Engineers.

Lieut. G. E. Prior, Devons.

Lieut. H. Thwaytes, Dorsets.

Lieut. N. Woodroffe, 9th Londons.

Second-Lieut. G. Broade, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. J. MacL. Calder, Gordons.

Second-Lieut. A. H. Cope, Devons.

Second-Lieut. R. Corballis, Dorsets.

Second-Lieut. R. Hine-Haycock, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. E. Le Sauvage, Dorsets.

Second-Lieut. J. Liebenrood, West Kents.

Second-Lieut. K. Ogle, Royal Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. T. Rome, Liverpools.

Second-Lieut. J. Walton, Northumberlands.

Second-Lieut. G. W. Withington, Norfolks.

SIND WHEAT CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 28.

Good reports are to hand regarding the present wheat crop in Sind, the yields seem to be good all round. Some damage has been done by the rust owing to the rains which fell very late in the season.

Official and Personal.

There will be no official celebration of his Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday in the British Empire this year. No public holiday will therefore be announced in India on this account and there will be no salutes or other celebrations but flags will be flown on the 3rd June on which date the usual Honours List will be published.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Simla on Tuesday.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a representative of the Chamber to serve in the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in place of Mr. T. W. Birkett, who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

THE ALLIES' IDEAL.

FREEDOM FOR ALL NATIONALITIES.

STRIKING INTERVIEW WITH LORD HALDANE.

This is a struggle for existence, but in any situations that arise we shall not violate the dictates of humanity or turn back the clock of civilisation, . . . This is democracy's fight; the Militarist hurled his system against Europe and it must be broken. Freedom for all nationalities is the ideal.—Lord Haldane.

The above view was expressed by Lord Haldane in the course of a long interview with Mr. G. Price Bell, the London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News,"

"Germany's submarine warfare on belligerents and neutrals alike is a thing with no analogue," said Lord Haldane. "We are compelled to meet it. In devising a plan, we have given anxious study to the interests of neutrals. We have settled upon certain general principles that seem to us more favourable to neutrals than are the hitherto sufficient principles of international law. Some American newspaper I believe, has said that we, in our turn, are destroying a 'scrap of paper.' We think we are creating a 'scrap of paper,' and one with which neutrals, possessing full knowledge, will find no reason to quarrel. . . .

"About America let me say two or three things with all emphasis. We do not assert any right to ask America to come into this war. . .

We do not claim that your country should throw its sword into the scale on our behalf. We ask no nation to do this. Such a question as that of peace or war we think should be decided by every nation with sole reference to its own view of its duty and needs. We realise America's situation. We sympathise with President Wilson in what we regard as his honourable fidelity to his official trust."

"Do you think the Kaiser favoured war?" Lord Haldane was asked.

"In past years," was the answer, "I think the Kaiser undoubtedly opposed war. But I am afraid his opposition to it gradually weakened. He appears to have settled into the war mood about two years ago."

DAWN OF DEMOCRACY'S DAY.

"Assuming the Allies win, will they attempt to democratise German politics?" was another question.

"It does not seem to me the Allies will find it easy to do this unless the German people respond," came the reply. "You know, it really is impossible to impose government from without. Government must come from within. If the army and the navy and the men who made the war lose their prestige, Germany will probably recover herself. How can she better do it than by effectualising her democracy? In other words, I feel that the real Germany, which has made so profound an impression upon the world by reason of great qualities, will take over the government of Germany when the present regime has been discredited and destroyed.

"I cannot help thinking that the present war should bring to a permanent end the system whereby political personages use peoples as pawns on a chessboard. I think secret diplomacy will disappear. Certainly, in the light of Austrian methods leading up to this war—methods that went right back to the days of Metternich—political manipulation beyond the reach of the influence of the people it affects ought to disappear.

"As for democracy, it is democracy's fight—nothing else. The militarist has hurled his system against Europe. It must be broken. When it is broken, a settlement should be possible conserving the political welfare of all the peoples concerned. Freedom for all nationalities is the ideal, and I see no reason why it should not be substantially realised."

ARMAMENTS BURDEN MAY LESSEN.

"What do you think of the German argument that America should not export munitions to the Allies?" was yet another question.

"It seems to me unfair. For years Germany was heaping up amaments. . . . Now, fully prepared for war, with colossal accumulations of war material, Germany decides upon the moment for war, and declares war. Is there any fairness, any chivalry, in her trying to prevent us, in full accord with international usage, from going into neutral markets to buy the implements that Germany's action causes us so direly to need?"

"I am glad to know that American thought rejects the German proposal. I am glad to know that American newspapers are standing for the principle of the right of nations to buy munitions when they are attacked Germany supplied large quantities of munitions of war to Russia during the war with Japan, and thought it no breach of neutrality then. Why should it be such now?"

"If the Allies win—if Germany, who has carried her military preparations to a pitch heretofore unknown, finds herself beaten—I do not imagine any nation in the future will be likely to pin its faith to armaments," he declared. "If Germany armed as she was armed, could not win, how could any nation hope to win by means of arms? I am hopeful that the world as a result of this war will get rid of at least a part of the burden of armaments. I am hopeful that civilisation is going to do something to defend itself against war."

"What will be the fate of Constantinople and the Dardanelles?" was a question towards the end of the interview.

"I feel certain it can be settled satisfactorily. In any case I imagine the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus will be open to the merchant ships of all nations."

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LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ALLEGED WIDE SEDITIOUS PROPAGANDA.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES IN AMERICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, April 27.

In the trial in the Lahore Central Jail of the charges of conspiracy against the returned emigrants and others, Mr. Bevan Petman opening the case for the Crown, said that his task was not an easy one. As the case proceeded it would bring out a voluminous number of facts and details. The conspiracy had the object of waging war on his Majesty the King Emperor and overthrowing by force the Government established by law in India, expelling Europeans and establishing a swadeshi or self-Government. The means to be adopted for the purpose were:—(1) seduction of Indian soldiers from their allegiance to their King and to cause them to mutiny and join in rebellion and to furnish arms and munitions; (2) collection of arms, men and munitions and also money for the purchase of arms and munitions; (3) obtaining of money for the same purpose by means of forcing and robbing Government Treasuries and by dacoities, which necessarily involved murders of police and other officials who interfered with the carrying out of the conspiracy and of all civil Europeans as soon as the rebellion started, wrecking of trains and railway bridges, sudden attack on and killing of all his Majesty's European troops, production and circulation of seditious literature, delivery of seditious speeches and exhortations to rebels. How this conspiracy originated would be explained by approvers who would describe the circumstances under which they left India, went to America, hatched schemes of rebellion there, continued the conspiracy in the Far East, tried to influence and seduce troops in Hongkong and India, committed dacoities and murders in various districts, making bombs and using "gurdwaras" as meeting-places both in and outside India for devising and maturing plans of sedition and rebellion.

HAR DAYAL'S PROPAGANDA

Mr. Petman alluded briefly to Har Dayal's seditious propaganda in America and Canada, which included the publication of a seditious paper in Gurmukhi, Hindi and Urdu, called *Ghadr* and of a pamphlet of seditious songs entitled "Ghadr-di-ganj" in Panjabi. He also said that meetings of Indians were held in America, which were sometimes attended by a few Americans also, at which inflammatory speeches were made and funds collected for publication and circulation of seditious literature. Nawab Khan, one of the approvers, would mention how he went to America in 1909. He met Thakur Das, an absconder from the Punjab, who told Nawab Khan that he had allied himself to Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Parshad in Persia where he himself adopted the name of Ghulam Hassan.

BHAI PERMANAND.

Bhai Permanand was one of the leading participators in the propaganda. In 1909, the year notorious for the campaign of seditious literature organised by Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Parshad, Bhai Permanand was residing in Ajit Singh's premises and when these premises were searched by the police in that year a manual on bombs was found in his box and also voluminous notes of a plan to turn out the English and establish a Swadeshi government with the Maharaja of Nepal as the overlord of Indian Potentates. But no overt action on his part could be proved and, therefore, under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, a security of Rs. 9,000 was taken from him. But in April, 1910, he went to America and joined Har Dayal. Har Dayal was an able and educated man and he had the gift of influencing others which he had used most effectively in the present instance.

ACTIVITIES OF CONSPIRATORS IN AMERICA.

Mr. Petman went on to describe the activities of the conspirators in America in holding meetings, collecting funds and starting the notorious *Ghadr*. Some of the accused took prominent parts in the campaign. The staff of the *Ghadr* included an approver and four of the accused in the present case. The paper was originally in Urdu but in January, 1914, it began to appear in Gurmukhi and Gujrati also. Another pamphlet "Ghadr-di-Ganj" was brought out in the Panjabi language and Gurmukhi characters consisting seditious songs. Then followed "Ghadr Sandaisa" (extracts from the *Ghadr*) and "Ilan-I-Jang." In January 1914, there was a large conference of Indians held at the Stockton Gurdwara, which was attended by Indians from various parts of the States, Canada and Mexico. In July 1914, they began enrolling men to go to India for a mutiny and this was just the time when our relations with Germany became critical. A meeting was held at San Francisco in August 1914, after the declaration of the war, at which lectures were delivered, one of the speakers saying that the motherland of Indians called them to come and free it from the English.

RETURN OF THE EMIGRANTS.

Mr. Petman passed on to give a short history of the various ships by which the emigrants returned, the party leaving on 29th August by s.s. Korea being the biggest to leave for India via the Far East, and of an attempt made to seduce the sepoys of a certain regiment at Hongkong. He also referred to the Budge Budge riot and to the objection of passengers to leave Hongkong in batches of not more than 20 and to four parties sent to Penang to make enquiries about rifles and other weapons. He also described, the circumstances of their arrival in India and subsequently in the Punjab.

PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

After lunch, Mr. Petman dealt with the activities of the emigrants in India. The Budge Budge riot opened the eyes of the Government which issued certain Ordinances to deal with the returned emigrants. The fact of internment of some of them prevented them from carrying out their designs. But some of them when released took active steps to hold meetings, commit dacoities and murders and prepare bombs for the purpose of collecting funds. He gave a brief account of the dacoities committed and planned to be committed at Moga, Sahnewal, Mansuran Jhaner, Chabba and Rabbon.

LATER.

ORGANISING A REVOLUTION.

The Lahore Special Tribunal case was resumed this morning in the Central Jail, Lahore. The Court consisted of three special commissioners as before.

Mr. Bevan Petman continued his opening speech. He described how the accused had been active in trying to win over some Indian sepoys in various places. Kartar Singh and Sucha Singh, approvers, took the most prominent parts in this work. Aided by others Kartar Singh had revolutionary flags made for use in an outbreak, which it was decided to start on 21st February at Lahore, Ferozepore and other places simultaneously. Messengers were sent out in different directions to notify the date of the outbreak and collect men Mr. Petman gave details of messengers sent out for the purpose. But coming to suspect Kirpal Singh as a police sepoy who had ostensibly joined them and who later escaped with his life, this date was expedited to the night of 19th February, 1915.

AN ABORTIVE "RISING."

Meanwhile, M. Liyaqat Hayat, District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, received information of the designs of the conspirators from Kirpal Singh whom he caused to join the conspirators. At midnight on 18th February, 1915, Kirpal Singh gave information to the District Superintendent of Police that the leaders would meet on the 19th and a rising would take place next day. The same day, however, the police raided a house near the Mochi Gate Lahore, and arrested seven of the accused. A number of articles were found in the premises including three complete bombs, four empty ink-pots for bombs, a dagger, a revolver, materials for bombs, books and bedding. Here Kala Singh freeing himself from the inspectors rushed to the room in which these articles were kept. But he was seized before he could do any harm. Owing to these arrests and to the authorities having been warned and prepared, the proposed outbreak came to nothing, though the conspirators collected notably at Ferozepore.

FURTHER SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

A watch was set on the house and the following morning, 20th February, two of the accused were arrested in endeavouring to obtain access to the house. Next day another accused person was similarly arrested. These were the men who had been out to collect men and were ignorant of the arrests made at Lahore in their absence. On information of Kharak Singh, accused, a house in Gowalmandi, Lahore, was searched, where the following articles were found:—A revolver, cartridges of various bores, percussion caps, pliers and dies and duplicators, seditious literature, a sword stick, flags and various papers including a printed order form on M. S. Koli and two papers on which were writing in the hands of Rash Behari Bose and an atlas. The same day Jamna Das was arrested, who was wanted during the investigation in the Arrah Murder case, whilst endeavouring to obtain access to the house. On 23rd February 1915, some accused were arrested and on the person of one of them found a map of the Punjab, in which places, chiefly military cantonments, were marked On 20th February, on the indication of Hirda Ram another house was searched in Gumti Bazar, Lahore and another in Wachhowali, Lahore, where the following articles were found:—Four Bengal bombs, a pistol, cartridges of different bores, a bottle containing a solution of phosphorous called Greek fire and chemicals for bombs. At another house in Gowal Mandi, Lahore, were found clothes belonging to Rash Behari Bose.

Mr. Bevan Petman then went on to explain specifically what each of the accused had done and what was his share in the conspiracy. All these men are charged under sections 121, 121 A, 122, 122/109, 123, 124 A, 124a/107, 131, 132, 302, 303/109 /1206, 395, 395/397, 396, 402, 412, 414, Indian Penal Code, and under sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Act VI of 1908.

The case is proceeding.

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AGENTS WANTED.

MULTAN TRIBUNAL.

1300 ACCUSED TO BE TRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, April 28.

Sixty-seven accused were discharged in the Shini case but the work before the Special Tribunal here is still heavy. Seventeen cases are pending involving some thirteen hundred accused who are now in detention and there are seven hundred witnesses.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

WOUNDED OFFICER'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

A graphic story of a terrible experience at night on a battlefield is told by a British officer, who fell pierced by a bullet during one of the attacks near Ypres, and who is now on convalescent leave here, says the Paris correspondent of the "Standard."

"I was left for dead on the battlefield, and when I came to it was night, but the moon was shining brightly, and I could easily see the masses of dead bodies, both British and German, that seemed to cover the plain in every direction," he says. "I raised myself on the elbow, trying not to look at the gruesome sight, and not to think of my predicament, when I suddenly perceived that a seemingly lifeless body, only a few paces away from me, began to move. I looked intently. There was no doubt—the body was moving. The supposedly dead man raised himself slowly, and threw a look around him. It was a Prussian wearing the casque with the sharp point that distinguishes a Guardsman.

"My own feelings were rather unusual at the sight of an enemy. I had neither fear or nor hatred for him, and I confess I was rather glad to find among all these bodies a living being—a comrade in misfortune, so to speak.

A DAGGER IN HIS HAND.

"The Prussian slowly rose to his feet, then, stopping, he started for the nearest body. At first I looked on with indifference, but then a shiver ran through me. Taking the body by the collar of the coat, the Prussian started to go through the pockets. He was a marauder. I saw that in his left hand he held a dagger, and I knew that he would not hesitate to kill a wounded man if need be.

"Apparently, the Guardsman simulated death at the beginning of the fight so as to be able to pursue his nefarious business afterwards. As this thought flashed through my brain, I saw him hide something in a bag he carried across his shoulder, and go towards another body. He made no choice between the British and Germans, but proceeded to rob impartially all those in his path.

"All this time he was nearing me. I could not defend myself against a strong and healthy enemy, armed as he was besides. I realised that I was to die at the hands of this human vulture. I had no fear, but rather felt a repugnance in anticipation that his hand would touch me. I began to say my prayers.

"The moon was hidden for a few minutes by a cloud, and in the darkness the figure of the Prussian assumed gigantic proportions, while his eyes shone like those of a cat. I shut my eyes, and almost at the same time I felt a heavy hand fall on my chest.

TERRIFIED MARAUDER.

"With the last effort of my will I opened my eyes and looked into his with all the expression of hatred that I could master. He turned pale. He gave me a look of inexpressible horror. The dagger fell out of his hand, he gave a hoarse cry, and started to run towards the neighbouring forest.

"He was running like a beast saving itself from pursuit, not daring to lift his head or to turn around. Pretty soon he disappeared from view, and I knew that I had escaped his clutches. Then I lost consciousness.

"When I came to it was broad daylight, and I could see our men gathering up the dead and the wounded. It was not long before I was carried within our lines. I have fully recovered now from the wound I received, but my experience with the Prussian marauder is still the cause of dreadful nightmares from which I awake with a shout of terror."

THE VULGATE

GREAT WORK OF THE PAPAL COMMISSION.

There will be issued shortly, "The Standard" is informed on excellent authority, the first results of the work of the Papal Commission for the Revision of the Latin Bible, of which commission Cardinal Gasquet is the president. Since his appointment to the Sacred College, Cardinal Gasquet has made Rome his headquarters and has given his almost undivided attention to the work, which was placed in his hands in 1907 by the late Pope Pius X.

The various meetings of the commissioners have been held at the Benedictine College of Sant' Anselmo on the Aventine, and at the Monastery of St. Callisto in Trastevere, and the most important part of the work—the application of the recognised principles of textual criticism to the establishment of the best Latin text of the Vulgate—has been in the hands of the various congregations of the Benedictine Order.

There have been difficulties in the way, the principal being the inability to determine the exact texts of the Greek and other manuscripts to which St. Jerome, when he made his translation in the fourth century, had access. Many of these manuscripts were even in his day considered ancient, and to-day they are no longer known. Practically every European library has been searched with the object of finding hitherto unknown manuscripts of the Latin Bible. Other work has been, and is still being, done daily by priests of the Benedictine Order in the libraries of the British Museum and other institutions, particularly in Spain.

The cost of collating the texts has amounted already to over £15,000, although the workers have, of course, given their services gratuitously. The collected variants have been gathered together and bound in imperial folio volumes, with all the collected variants on each page for each line of text. Each text has also been photographed, and 25,000 of these photographs have been mounted and bound.

The Papal See made itself responsible for the cost, although much has been done by Cardinal Gasquet to collect the funds necessary for the carrying out of the work, and a great portion of the cost was given by the Roman Catholics of the United States, in which country Dr. Gasquet made a four months' tour in 1913.

RIOT AT SINGAPORE.

HOW IT BEGAN.

EVIDENCES OF A GERMAN PLOT

The following extracts from the letter of a clergyman describing the origins of the Singapore riot on February 15, are published in the "Morning Post" and seem to show that it was the result of a carefully prepared German plot. He wrote two days after the disturbances:

SINGAPORE, Feb. 17.

. . . They have been a very exciting two days which we have just passed through, and I hardly know how to give you an account of it, whether my own experiences or a narrative of the whole thing.

At 3.30 p.m. on the 15th two men of the 5th L.I. went to Keppel Harbour and two to Sepoy Lines, shooting promiscuously. At Keppel Harbour they shot Mr. and Mrs.—— in their motor and a Magistrate. It is significant that they first asked him whether he was a German. At Sepoy Lines Dr.—— was the first victim. He was motoring with his wife to play golf. The car behind contained five people, of whom one was killed and three wounded. The murderers then made off up the road, north, followed by Major——and half-a-dozen of his Sikh Police. I should have mentioned that they began by shooting the two sentries outside the police station.

As regards the Germans, some sixty chose to escape, and (let us hope) are now discovering what an island is. The Commandant of the camp was killed in his room, a lieutenant in the guard-room, and two officers of the R.G.A., while playing golf.

It was now about 5.30 p.m. and nobody seemed to know anything about it. I was one of the first to get news from Tanglin in the shape of an agitated request over the telephone for doctors. Colonel——had not heard of it, and Major S——(R.E.) didn't hear of it till 7 p.m. You see the suburbs of Singapore consist of detached houses with jungle in between, and they spread over a large area. Also at that hour everybody was out. It was a public holiday.

MEASURES FOR DEFENCE.

The Volunteers were mobilised at 5.45 p.m. Women and children were sent on board the Nile, a P. and O. trooper, which was lying four miles out. All motors were commandeered. Eighty sailors were landed from his Majesty's ship Cadmus (a sloop). A French battleship which only left the day before, was wired for, also a Japanese cruiser. All civilians enrolled and armed. The sailors with a maxim, and, I suppose, some Volunteers, watched the road from the Alexandra Barracks to the town. Some women were rescued by police in a motor at midnight, but several men lost their lives. Some spent the night on the roof.

Personally I went and slept at St. Mary's Home, as there was no man there at all. I had no arms and could have done nothing, but the lady in charge was pleased to think there was a man in the house. There were a hundred ladies at Government House that night. Of course, at the time we didn't know the facts exactly, but we knew that at least a dozen Englishmen had been killed. But when 11 p.m. came and all was still quiet, we began to breathe more freely, and I slept soundly all night.

LOYAL TROOPS RELIEVED.

On the morning of February 16 firing was heard up to 10-30 a.m., and the rioters were scattered. I do not know what our casualties were, but eight wounded were treated at the base hospital. We were able to join hands with the 100 M.S.V.R., who had also been attacked, and who are said to have lost two men.

That afternoon we buried 21 bodies. Another was buried this morning and eight this afternoon, and I believe the Roman Catholics buried 12. Total, 42. Of these I should think quite half were non-combatants.

The night passed quietly. I slept in the drawing-room of our Chinese Girls' School—the St. Mary's girls having gone on board the *Nile*—and had a good eight hours' sleep.

FRIGHTENED WOMEN.

To-day (17th) I went to hold a service (Ash Wednesday) on the *Nile* with W——. But we found that the women were going to be moved to other ships as they were so thick on the ground, and so I got the Transport Officer to give me a job helping him and at last was able to do some work. The *Nile* was packed with women, all in a very woebegone state, as they had come away without any change of clothes, etc., and children and babies abounded. The task of sorting them and marshalling them in the narrow spaces at our disposal was a big one, and the Transport Officer hadn't had any sleep for two nights and looked like it. It was busy there from ten till six.

RIOTERS IN FLIGHT.

The news to-day is that the rioters have taken to the jungle. Some have surrendered and some have thrown away their rifles and disguised themselves. One man, I heard the General say, was disguised as a Chinaman.!

At 10 a.m. a launch full of Volunteers steamed round the island to stop them crossing the straits to the mainland of Johre, but——, a German, is said to be already across. He was head of a big German shipping firm here, and after being released on parole was found with a wireless installation in his house with which he is supposed to have kept the Emden supplied with news. He was interned with the rest of the Germans. Probably he is at the bottom of this mutiny. There is no doubt it was engineered by the Germans, though they had very disaffected material to work on.

At twelve noon the French battleship landed 200 sailors, who were much cheered as they marched through the streets. A Japanese cruiser also arrived this evening.

WHAT WOULD CAVOUR HAVE DONE.

AN ITALIAN REFERENDUM IN LONDON.

A referendum has been taken by the "Giornale d'Italia" in London among leading public men, wrote Mr. Austin West, special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" from Rome, on March 27.

Dr. Edmund Gardner, of London University, says that the moral position of Italy is so impregnable that no one will have any right to criticise whatever course she may eventually decide upon.

Mr. Joseph Pennell, the well-known artist, stands alone in being certain that Italy ought to keep apart from the conflict altogether.

Sir Russel Rea, M.P., says he has always regarded Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance as unnatural and contrary to her true interests, which are mainly in the Mediterranean. He insists that Great Britain's alliance with France and Russia, so far from being a temporary expedient, represents a permanent combination of forces and interests which necessitates Italy's choosing between an honourable and glorious participation in the armed struggle as a first-class Power or else renouncing definitely all her national aspirations.

Sir William Ramsey puts the problem in blunter fashion. "Is Italy ready," he asks, "to assume the inevitable risks in order to transform her ideals into realities? What would have been the policy of Cavour or Garibaldi in the present crisis? Unless the British estimate of these two Supermen be quite false, they would never have hesitated to risk war for the realisation of Italian unity. Unearned prizes are worthless."

ON THE SIDE OF CIVILISATION.

Mr. John Galsworthy and others are unanimously of opinion that should Italy finally decide to unsheathe her sword in vindication of that higher conception of civilisation for which Greater Britain and her Allies are fighting, then Anglo-Italian friendship will become cemented by a democratic bond unexampled in history.

Sir Alfred Mond goes so far as to say that, since the world-power of Britain will emerge from the tug-of-war more formidable than at any earlier stage of its development, the political and economical advantages which would accrue to Italy through having stood by England in the storm and stress of a great war can scarcely be exaggerated.

DEMAND FOR CURIOS.

EARLY VICTORIAN TRIFLES IN REQUEST

One of the unexpected phenomena of trade during the last two months is the sudden demand for curios of all kinds, particularly those which are small and inexpensive, says "The Times."

When war broke out, the "antique" businesses were among the first to be hit, and dealers who had no capital were forced to close their doors or to try some line foreign to their business. Job lots of little brass odds and ends, cottage Staffordshire, bits of doubtful Waterford, old tea-caddies and the like, were to be seen marked "10s. the lot" or even less, but they rarely tempted anyone to buy.

But things have changed. People have begun to spend money on the little *objets de vertu* they have denied themselves so long, and the antique dealers are finding it hard to keep up with the demand for some of these things as, owing to the good separation allowances, the poorer people who in times of storm and stress part with objects that have a collector's value are not doing so now. Nearly everything that is being bought is of the Early Victorian or late Georgian era; old work-boxes, work-tables, and pole-screens have been much in demand for some time past.

To the new cult of the needle and the loom is due partly the sudden interest in that early Victorian Berlin wool work which brought such anguish to the heart of William Morris. The emphatic shaded flowers on their chequers have got a certain dignity from the effect of the climate and the years that have passed over them. Victorian prie-dieus and foot-stools command a certain price—though it must be emphatically asserted that war prices prevail everywhere.

GIRL'S DEATH AVENGED.

CHASSEURS ALPINS INSPIRED BY HER DYING WORDS AND GIFT.

A touching episode is related by Mr. R. F. Fate, the "Daily News" correspondent in Paris in connection with the fight for the village of S—— in Alsace. It was held by the French "Blue Devils," as the Chasseurs Alpins are called by the enemy. One morning the Germans, supported by their artillery, debouched in serried columns from a neighbouring wood, determined to carry the village. They advanced under a heavy fire, their officers being seen to strike with the flat of their sabres or threaten with their revolvers those who lagged behind.

The advanced guard had reached the outlying houses when a young Alsacienne—one of those who had stuck to their homes—appeared on the threshold of her cottage. A mauser bullet stretched her on the ground instantly. Three Chasseurs, assisted by a lieutenant, carried her indoors and laid her on her bed.

The girl made a sign to the lieutenant to approach, and said: "I know I am wounded to death, but I shall be fully avenged by the soldiers of France. Take the ribbons off my coif; divide them among you and keep them in remembrance of me."

At that moment Colonel H. was heard shouting: "We must finish with that herd."

The bugles sounded the charge, and the diables bleus sprang forward with fixed bayonets; one section, led by a little lieutenant from the handle of whose sword floated the broad black ribbons from the hair of the dying Alsatian girl, signalised themselves by the fury of their onslaught. After a terrible hand-to-hand fight the Germans retreated, leaving many of their dead on the ground.

The Alsacienne was avenged.

FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE GARRISON.

SCENES AT THE CAPTURE.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Petrograd sent the following account of the surrender of the fortress of Przemysl on March 26:—

Eye-witnesses of the end of Przemysl who have arrived at Kieff say that on Sunday morning (19th March) flames were seen rising from the fortress, and that, shortly afterwards, ponderous explosions were heard. At first it was thought that an accidental fire had broken out, but, as the glare in the sky extended and explosions became more and more frequent, it was realised that the Austrians were destroying their fortifications. In a moment great excitement arose in the investing lines. Soldiers jumped from their trenches and rushed towards the forts. It was in vain that the officers tried to curb their enthusiasm. It was as if some elemental power had taken possession of the men and carried them forward.

At six o'clock in the morning a group of horsemen appeared from the direction of one of the forts. One of them bore with him an enormous white flag. They were conducted through the Russian lines to the quarters of the Staff.

CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

When the victorious army entered the town it appeared as if both garrison and populace had been exterminated. Not a soul was to be seen in the streets. Only a few spectral faces, swathed in bandages, peeped cautiously from the windows. These were some of the numerous wounded and sick quartered in private houses. Later civilians emerged timidly, one by one, from their homes. It was not long, however, before they recovered confidence and conversed freely with the Russian soldiers. They said that Przemysl was provisioned for only 40,000 men, but at the time of the retreat of the Dankls army a portion of it, numbering 100,000 men, got shut up in the fortress and could not escape. In this way the stocks of provisions were practically exhausted in three months.

All the shops in the town are shut. One café is open, but, for the present, its resources are limited to coffee and tea. The buildings have not suffered from the bombardment, but a large number of windows have been broken by explosions. In the train of the Russian troops an immense mass of provisions was taken into the town for the starving garrison and populace. Hordes of prisoners will be despatched to the interior of Russia by three separate routes.

Officers who have been liberated from imprisonment in Przemsyl, confirm the reports that in August last forty-two Galicians, who were under arrest on suspicion of espionage, were torn to pieces by the mob and Magyar soldiers in the streets of the town.

THE FINAL SORTIE.

The correspondent of the "Vetchernya Vremya," who arrived at the outskirts of the town the day after the surrender, learnt that in the final sortie the Austrians lost 8,000 killed alone, while the number of Russian dead was only twenty. Though the Austrians blew up the cupolas of the forts, some of the big guns remained undamaged. A few were actually found with charges in them. Much of the artillery was of an antiquated type. A quantity of ammunition was secured, but the Austrians had time to sink a good deal in the bogs, which formed part of the defences of the fortress. Millions of cartridges were among the spoils. Dead horses lay about in all directions, and many of them bore signs of having had joints cut off them to appease the pangs of the hungry besieged.

It is reported from Lvoff that during the last two months of the siege of Przemysl the town had been without newspapers. The issue of the local journal was suspended by the commander because it had printed a communication from Lvoff stating that the first Orthodox service had been held in St. George's Cathedral. Some papers were brought in by aeroplane, but they were monopolised by the higher officers. The only news vouchsafed to the populace told them of the expulsion of the Russians from Lvoff and other "great victories."

TRANSPORT OF PRISONERS.

Special preparations are being made on the Galician roads for the transport of 100,000 prisoners, who apparently are to move into the interior of Russia on foot.

Galicians who were taken in the last sortie from the besieged fortress say that three Slav regiments were placed in the van of the force which attempted to break out. They were followed by four Hungarian regiments, and Hussars brought up the rear. The Slavs, on being met with the shells of the Russian artillery, turned back towards the fortress, when they were fired upon by the Hungarians. As a result of this the entire force was thrown into disorder.

A curious incident occurred among the prisoners on the station at Kieff.

A German officer declared in a loud voice that Przemysl had been betrayed by the Czech Commander Kusmanek. This remark caused great indignation among the Czech officers, and one of them directed a gross personal insult at the man who had made it. A fracas ensued, and it was necessary for the escort to separate the Germans from the other prisoners. In general, however, the Germans taken here no longer display that defiant insolence of manner which characterised them at the commencement of the war. This is one of the surest signs that the Germans are losing their confidence. Some of them have said, "The door to Hungary has now been opened wide. The death of our faithful ally is the beginning of our ruin."

BACK FROM BOSPHOROUS.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS' EXPERIENCES.

ANXIOUS DAYS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Miss Annie Moran is a refugee just back from Constantinople, where she was English governess in a Greek diplomatic official's family. She remained in the Turkish capital for some months after the outbreak of war and left after the bombardment of the Dardanelles had begun.

When I returned to Constantinople at the beginning of our October, from Halki, one of the Princes islands in the Sea of Marmora, I found everybody in a state of great excitement. Of course when the war first broke out between the French and Germans I was still at Halki, and all the foreigners left hurriedly; in fact, "we," belonging to the Greek Legation, were almost the only visitors left—just one or two Greek ladies and their children. The drum was continually going round, calling the men to mobilise, and we were left without waiters in the hotel.

When I reached Constantinople everybody was talking about the war. One day I passed by the French Consulate in Pera and saw hundreds of men and women fighting their way in, prior to leaving the country for France, in a hurry to get their passports. So far we British were safe. But one day Colonel Frantyis, the Greek Military Attache, whose children I was teaching came in to lunch and said, "The British Minister has sent word to the Sublime Porte that the Germans must leave Constantinople by 5 o'clock, or it will be war with England."

Once war was declared with Great Britain the hatred towards the British was remarkable. Nurses no longer wore their uniform in the street, and some people were afraid to speak English.

NEWS FROM THE DARDANELLES.

I spent all my time sitting on the rocks just above the Sultan's Palace of Holma Bachi, whence I had a splendid view of both the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. I went there twice a day, always watching and waiting for something to happen, sitting on the rocks, knitting in khaki. The German officers, in passing, used to scowl, because they could see I was British; and sometimes the hanouns (Turkish quay porters) would stop, examine my work, and ask me if I were German or French, and always seemed surprised when I answered, "I am British."

It was a dreadful time, that waiting and watching, wondering what was really happening in the outside world. Once Colonel Frantyis told me the British really were at the Dardanelles, and had smashed a fort in seven minutes. After that all my time was spent in scanning the Marmora; every morning my pupils and I ran to the windows which overlooked the harbour to see what battleships were there. Sometimes there would be three or four for several days in succession. Then they would disappear for a time; only to return again. Sometimes we heard firing, and our hearts used to beat quickly and we would begin to pray for the sailors; but it turned out to be only gun practice.

The strain of waiting and watching, and not being able to hear any news was terrible and finally it proved too much for me. I had a breakdown, and was obliged to go to the British Hospital. Fortunately both it and the French Hospital had been taken over by the American Red Cross. At the hospital there were only two patients besides myself (nearly all the British having left Constantinople), a coloured man from the American station ship Scorpion and a naturalised British sailor, a Norwegian from South Shields, I think; he had sailed with his ship for England, only to find the Dardanelles closed, so they had to return to Constantinople. On the way he contracted typhoid and had to be left behind; the captain and crew, I believe, got safely off by train; of course, their ship was taken by the Turks.

Once more the rumour came that the British were at the Dardanelles, and I would run up on the house top to watch the Marmora, and wonder, and wonder what was really happening outside; but nothing ever came in sight.

RELEASE AT LAST.

At last one day, at the end of January, Dr. McClean came to me and said, "Go out and get your passport; English people are travelling on Wednesday, and I want you to go with them." I obeyed. I got my passport all right at the American Consulate, then got it signed by the Bulgarian Consul, and then took it to the American Legation, only to find I had to go to the police at Nicheutache, where I had been registered, to get it signed. This I did, and next morning the Turkish doctor accompanied me to the Prefect of Police for my permission to leave; but it was not quite so easy as that. Six times had I to go between the police at Nicheutache and Stambul, and finally I left the management of the affair in the hands of the Turkish doctor. It took three whole days, and I was unable to leave with the consul.

However, on the Thursday morning, accompanied by a guide, I arrived at the station at 3-30 a.m. and gave up my passport to the police; my luggage was examined, and I was searched by a woman searcher, who did not forget to ask for baksheesh. I was only relieved of my references. At last we started. I had a good view of the Seven Towers, as we passed along out of the city. At the frontier I could not find my luggage, neither did I find it at Dedeagatch, and as a matter of fact I've not found it yet. When I reached Dedeagatch there was not a bed to be had. All the British passengers who had left Constantinople a fortnight before were still there, owing to a great storm of wind, such as had not been known for 20 years; the boats could not put in; but had to take shelter behind an island, as there is no harbour but only an open roadstead. I sat up the first night in the hall of a restaurant. Next day the consul bought a mattress and a blanket, and put them for me in the room of another lady. On the Saturday night the wind fell and it began to rain. We were all so delighted, and nearly everyone went down long before breakfast to the shore to see if the boats were in. Sure enough they were all there. We very quickly swallowed a cup of tea and went down to the quay, where we stood in the pouring rain until we were taken out to the Sinai, only a cargo boat, but an ark of refuge to us. I cannot express how glad we were to leave that miserable Dedeagatch. We did not sail until the next afternoon. Ten days later, after a very good voyage, we were at Marseilles.

It was raining when we reached Marseilles, and the train to Paris was packed, people standing up in the corridors. I stopped a little while in Paris to see if I could get a post; but, finding it impossible, decided to come on to England. I was advised to go by the only safe route that week, Dieppe to Folkestone. It was the week the Kaiser promised to sink us all; but we arrived quite safely, and in good time.

WAR SEEN FROM A SNIPER'S HOLE.

VIVID ACCOUNT BY AN OFFICER.

The following interesting account of a day spent in a sniper's hole in the British lines not 50 yards away from the German lines, is supplied by an officer of the Royal Field Artillery and appears in the "Daily Mail", He writes:—

One of the little diversions of artillery officers is to take a turn as forward observing officer right in the foremost infantry trenches. It is only by going out there for a day and making a very close scrutiny that one can be sure which is theirs and which is ours. With the opposing trenches pitched so close, and all the jumble of scrap and counter-scrap it would otherwise be possible to go firing on the wrong thing. So one night I found myself aroused from my first hour's sleep back in the battery, and told that by the hour before dawn I must be over in a certain trench and with a telephone communication to the battery.

IN THE SNIPER'S HOLE.

It was just on daylight when we reached the sniper's hole, a bit apart from the main trench line, which we were to occupy for an observing station. A sniper's hole is likely to escape attention when the main trench comes in for its shell dose, but it has its disadvantages. We had practically to sit immobile all day; we dared hardly stand up, as the place had no proper parapet; for looking round we used a periscope. The periscope is wonderful. To be seated where you can see nothing but the muddy sides of a hole, and then by applying the periscope, and without having to rise an inch, to have the whole of this extraordinary countryside revealed—trenches and wire entanglements, sandbags, and shell holes showing up as if under a microscope.

What helped to keep us discreetly low was the sight of a loop-hole in the German trench fifty yards across the way; now it showed daylight through it, and now it was darkened. So we sat quite tight from morn to eve on that frosty March day. The sun came out, but we were in the shadow. He moved slowly round, but left us still in the shadow. We tried to reckon the cost of stepping out into his warm-looking light—March sunshine, we said, is but a ghost at best. Someone back at the battery end of our wire asked us what we were having for lunch, and hoped our feet were warm.

As long as the battery had no need for our eyes we were able to watch the strange life of that hillside. Two most relentless riflemen in a trench to our right occupied our attention a lot. We envied them their activity. They seemed to be able to find targets when all the rest of the line was hushed, and we wondered if they took an enemy life for each half-dozen of their carefully-sighted shots. The trench on our left had some shell poured fiercely into it; mud and turnips from the field behind came flying over to us. We saw dead soldiers in a red and blue uniform lying in the forbidden land between the two trenches; out with a whitened skull. That reminded us that it is not all a sitting game of calm and deliberation.

Aircraft came over from our side and were greeted with volleys of rifle fire; we reported this to the battery and they delivered a shower of shrapnel which made all heads keep under. Our periscope was, "souvenired" later on with a rifle bullet clean through the tin sides. Our day's journey was to finish in the afternoon, but not till the covering darkness of evening could we leave our posts. For an hour or so we tried to sleep the numbered sleep of the winter trenches—that sleep in which all the senses never share together, but always one or other seems to take it on itself to watch while the others rest. Then, as soon as it was dark enough not to be able to distinguish the trench opposite, we put our chilled limbs under us and struggled out. Back through the mud, preferring darkness to the dangerous illumination of searching rockets, till our feet found hard land on the road of rapid motion. I think we are rather thankful to have been something other than infantry throughout those winter months.

INVENTOR'S ATTACK ON COURT OFFICIAL

Sir Douglas Dawson, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlains department at James's Palace, told the Westminster magistrate on Saturday March 27 how he was assaulted when leaving the Palace.

The assailant was Thomas Jacob, of Pink Hall-road, East Finchley, who, said Sir Douglas, had a grievance about notice not being taken of an invention for hanging pictures. Jacob was summoned for assault.

As Sir Douglas walked from the Palace to his motor car, Jacob asked him "Why can't you find time to see me?" He then struck the Court official on the cheek with a heavy roll of cardboard.

"This man has persecuted me for years," Sir Douglas Dawson added, "and all I ask is to be let alone."

Defendant, who said he had written many letters to the Palace officials, which they had ignored, was bound over to keep the peace.

AUSTRIAN ARMY ATROCITIES.

SWISS PROFESSOR'S REVELATIONS.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Professor Reiss, of the University of Lausanne, delivered an 80 minutes' illustrated lecture on March 31, in the Barnes Hall of the Royal Society of Medicine on the horrible atrocities committed in Serbia by Germany's allies, the Austro-Hungarian apostles of Kultur. The lecture, writes the "Daily Chronicle," was well attended by the scientific and intellectual public, including physicians, professors of medicine, M.P.'s, members of the diplomatic corps, leading journalists and other publicists.

Dr. Reiss has spent several months in Serbia studying the barbaric acts of an army whose political heads have signed numerous international conventions establishing rules of a modern and human warfare, and has held similar conferences with great success in Switzerland and France.

Among other amazing facts, the eminent professor from a neutral country disclosed that the Austro-Hungarian soldiers used explosive cartridges. He showed a series of horrifying photographic projections illustrating wounds caused by such illegitimate means.

He found with the Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Serbia explosive cartridges and dum-dum bullets—between which he fully explained the existing differences in structure and effect.

DEATH AFTER AGONY.

Dr. Reiss visited all the battlefields in Serbia, and examined personally interesting cases, and found that a high percentage of the Serbian wounded were victims of such explosive bullets which cause imminent death after unspeakable pains.

Each Austro-Hungarian soldier was supplied with 20 to 30 of such bullets, without information or explanation of their effect. The prisoners have repeatedly confirmed that they were ordered to use those bullets only at a distance not exceeding 1,000 metres.

Next Dr. Reiss related how the Austrians bombarded unfortified and defenceless cities. Belgrade, Shabatz, Lesnitz, Yovanovatz and other towns on the banks of the Danube and Save have been partly reduced to dust. Isolated private residences, schools and churches have been ruined over the heads of the peaceful populations.

He showed photographs of graves in which up to 80 victims have been buried—civilians of both sexes and all ages—topsy-turvy and upside down. Another photograph showed a school building in which women and children were shut up and fired at through the walls, windows, and doors.

BURIED ALIVE.

Under the ruins of another school building Dr. Reiss and his friends found a child two years old. After digging for several hours they found women and children who had been buried alive, while their male relatives, before dying were forced to cheer: "Long live Kaiser Francis Joseph!"

Next the professor showed photographs illustrating a boy whose head was opened by the butt-end of a rifle, and an old man (over 80) who was massacred in like manner. Again, he showed a picture of a woman whose skin was flayed off by knives of the Magyars. After that a family, with the house dog, were found lying dead. Even the dog was mutilated! . . . When the professor showed these photos many of the spectators, more especially ladies, with eyes full of tears left the hall, almost sobbing with horror.

The Austrians whenever questioned by the professor, said they had to do these acts for fear of the children, babies, and very old men becoming franc-tireurs.

Next he showed photos of broken safes, and explained why aristocratic Austrian Governments were unable to understand the democratic peasant-State of Serbia, and how, owing to that miscomprehension, they believed that the Serbians were savages, who cut off noses and ears of everybody even in time of peace, and that they must be exterminated.

EXECUTED UNCONDITIONALLY.

In order to augment the fury of their troops the Austro-Hungarian superior officers distributed among their fighting men a booklet comprising the order of each day and proving, better than anything to what an extent may go the effect of German Kultur. Here is the translation of that order:—

Kaiserlich-Koenigliches 9. Korps-kommando: Directions for the behaviour towards the Serbian population.

The war leads us to a country inhabited by a population filled with frantic hatred against us to a country of assassins, as was shown by the Sarajevo catastrophe, and admitted even by the superior classes who glory in it as an act of heroism.

Towards such a population all humanity and goodness of heart are ill-placed. They are even harmful; because those considerations, the application of which is at times possible in warfare, is placing here in a grave danger our own troops.

Consequently I order that, for all the duration of war, the most severe measures must be applied to everybody, as well as the greatest heartlessness and utter mistrust.

First of all I order that the non-uniformed but armed peasantry, whenever met isolated, must not be made prisoners but executed unconditionally.

The professor does not doubt that there are good fathers of families and very desirable citizens, but those placed highly are most responsible for these crimes. Germanism and the Magyarism, he said, amid cheers must be crushed for the sake of humanity.

The Serbian Minister thanked the eminent professor for having so convincingly established the Austro-Hungarian violation of the Common Law. To her unpardonable political crime Austria-Hungary has added a worse crime against the Common law and Humanity. He hoped that monarchy would have the same fate as Atila. (Cheers.)

THE HERO-KING.

INTERVIEW WITH KING ALBERT.

A Swiss journalist, M. Edouard Chapuisat, recently had the privilege of an audience of King Albert in the Royal headquarters in Belgian Flanders. He thus describes in the "Journal de Geneve" his meeting with the the young hero-King:—

"He is tall, supple, strong. His fair hair and his colour, which the hard campaign has slightly paled, give him an air of radiant youth. Glance clear-eyed and decided. Despite the times, a smile at once sweet and mischievous. From his whole person there emerges an impression of loyalty, honour, courageous simplicity.

"I arrived some minutes before the time fixed for the audience. 'Our parlour,' said a pleasant-mannered orderly officer to me, 'has no waiting room, and the only promenade here about is not exactly gay.' I remain in the cemetery with its forest of little crosses surrounding the old Flemish Church; for I am now in Belgian Flanders. The King would not consent to leave the national soil. He is in his country; he is at home; he is in the midst of his army.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

"'His Majesty wishes you to enter.'"

"A narrow corridor gives access to the large room where the King works: He is alone, standing in the middle of the floor, in a green cloak, without insignia or decoration; the plain soldier returning to camp after a rough day.

"He offers me his hand."

"The King speaks slowly, accentuating certain words, stressing his desire to know what is said in Switzerland about his country. Thereupon I express to him the sympathy that our people have felt towards his unhappy subjects, driven, harassed, and, on occasion, massacred. The King stops me: 'I know. I am grateful to Switzerland for what she has done for us. I am particularly concerned with the opinion of neutral countries, for their lot might conceivably be like ours. Neutrals are angry the moment their neutrality is touched, even though it be merely in words. It is natural. That is the principle that Belgium followed. I declare that before the war I and my country had always observed in the most scrupulous manner the rules of that neutrality which the Powers had prescribed for us, just as you draw up a list of instructions. In that fact resides the capital difference between Belgian neutrality and the neutrality of Switzerland. Your neutrality is to you your own sovereign act; ours was imposed upon us, and, yet, for all that. . . .

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

"We then proceed to talk about recent books on the sufferings of Belgium.

"'The truth should be told, but there must be moderation of expression. The more dignified your attitude the greater your strength. Have you read M. Maxweiler's book?'

"I told the King that M. Maxweiler had sent me a copy of his 'Belgium, Neutral and Loyal.'

"'It is the sort of work I like—objective and frank. Its author deserves the highest confidence; he has all mine.'"

"I remarked that in his introductory chapter M. Maxweiler seemed indeed to render homage in certain respects to the activity of the Germans.

"'Note,' the King said to me, 'that we in Belgium wanted nothing against Germany; we received her merchants and manufacturers. We had good and courteous relations with her. To this very hour I have been unable to explain why we have had to undergo what we have undergone. I am still less able to explain the German acts of cruelty as I had never looked upon Germany as cruel. On the contrary, I had looked upon her rather as being naturally quiet and domestic. I know Germany well; I have even German blood in my veins; my mother, the Countess of Flanders, was a Hohenzollern. Why! why! . . . '"

The conversation between the King and the journalist then strayed into matters of less general interest.

THE POLICEWOMAN.

EXTENSION OF HER POWERS IN AMERICA.

Already they have in England the policewoman, who, as various authorities have testified, has done excellent work.

America, which led the way, is engaged in extending the area and usefulness of what the New York "Evening World" calls, inelegantly, the "copperette." The latest convert to this extension of women's effort is the State of New Jersey, which has just passed a Bill authorising municipalities to appoint women as "police guards" with the same rights and powers as policemen.

A well-known authority on civic and social work, Miss Grish, says:—

Women will never supplant men on the police force. But I think women will do good work in the parks and play-grounds. Their first stations should be in such places. Women know how to manage children, and instinctively desire to protect them. They would keep order in the playgrounds and warn off marauders.

In the parks, too, they could keep an eye on the young people. The policemen are supposed to do that, of course, but I think a silly, rash girl might take a word of wise advice from a motherly policewoman when a male admonisher would only succeed in making her angry.

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DREAM CITY OF CEYLON.

THE ROMANTIC HISTORY OF ANURADHAPURA.

Ceylon, whose history leads one back through the mazes of a dim antiquity, is the garden spot of the world, says Tyler Dennett, writing in the "New York Tribune." What wonder that the Tamils, who lived on that dry, hard strip of Southern India across the strait from the island, were always jealous of their prosperous neighbours? Repeated and often successful attacks from the mainland partly explain why the north-eastern end of Ceylon is literally full of buried, forgotten and ruined cities. Anuradhapura was built, destroyed and rebuilt, half a dozen times. Since the twelfth century it has been a complete ruin.

The Brazen Palace, with its nine floors a hundred rooms to a floor, rested on sixteen hundred roughly-cut stone pillars. The Brazen Palace was destroyed by fire a few years after it was first erected. It was immediately rebuilt, destroyed many times more in the course of its history, and now is marked only by this forest of upright, broken and fallen pillars in the jungle.

Tissa, a great king of this same pre-Christian era, introduced Buddhism into the land. The great Asoka, monarch of all Northern India, the man who drove out the Greeks, sent his son, Prince Mahinda, to the court of Tissa as a missionary of Buddhism. The king and 40,000 people were converted in a single day. Tissa became a zealous convert to the new faith. He erected a great temple, the Mahapali Almshouses, the ruins of which have been almost entirely obliterated, and planted the slip from the original sacred Bo tree.

This tree flourished to the same extent as did the new religion and the city which afforded it a home. The Thuparama dagaba a huge mausoleum and shrine for the left collar-bone of Buddha, the oldest building in Ceylon—now a high mound of sod-covered brick, with trees growing halfway up the slope—is a witness to the enthusiasm of Tissa and to his ambitious plans. In its ruins it stands 250ft. high and 350ft. in diameter at the base. Originally it was one hundred feet higher than now. Another dagaba of this period had a canopy resting on stone pillars sufficiently large to shelter a thou sand worshippers.

RELICS OF A PRE-CHRISTIAN ERA.

Anuradhapura became an object of pride and admiration. The Singalese people became united around the great city and the new religion. It was Gamani who at the beginning of the third century before the Christian era, built the Brazen Palace and turned it over to the priest-hood for a monastery. The upper 400 rooms were reserved for those who had already attained entire sanctification. It is said that the paace was surrounded by a highly polished wall which glistened in the sun "like the palace in the Tavatinsa heavens." It was covered with brazen tiles, from which it takes its name. Gamani built over ninety other viharas, or monastic establishments.

Silver, gold and copper were mined on the island in those times and employed to embellish the palaces. Roman coins—a few gold ones and many of copper—have been found in the ruins of other cities. Doubtless the Singalese maintained close commercial relations with the Romans for centuries after Constantinople was established. Relics accumulated in Anuradhapura. Buddha's left collar-bone and the sacred Bo tree were already there. The great teacher's belt was enshrined in another dagaba, and his bowl in still another.

The relic with the most interesting history is the Sacred Tooth, which once rested in the Dalida Maligawa. The original sacred tooth is supposed to have been rescued from the flames at the cremation of Buddha in 543 B. C. It was brought to Anuradhapura in the fourth century of the Christian Era captured by the Malabars in 1315, but later returned to Ceylon. After being carried about from city to city during successive wars, it was again captured in 1560, and taken up to Goa by the Portuguese. The Archbishop is known to have burned it in the presence of the Viceroy but the Singalese hold that it met another fate.

LUXURIOUS BATHS.

Having been ground to powder they say it was cast upon the waters of a lotus pond; where it was miraculously re-created, and eventually returned to Ceylon. In the beautiful Temple of the Tooth, at Candy, there is now a tooth an inch and a half long and half an inch wide. It rests on carved ivory lotus flowers, and in a richly jewelled shrine. The Buddhists still bring their offerings to it, but to the superficial observer this relic now strangely resembles a crocodile's tooth. However, either this tooth or the one which it replaces has been the cause of more than half the wars which vexed this unhappy island for so many centuries.

Generally speaking, there are two kinds of ruins to be seen in Anuradhapura—the vihara and the dagaba. The viharas, or palaces, are completely fallen in. Only their foundations remain. There is a typical group of these ruins scattered among the trees out near the ancient. Thuparama dagaba. Five palaces were grouped together evidently as parts of a single monastic establishment. The beautifully moulded slabs of granite which composed the foundations are for the most part, still in their original places.

Some of the stones are thirty feet ong, five feet wide, and nearly a high. Before one of these foundations a magrificent set of "moonstone steps" leads up to the door. Before another entrance one may see some finely carved figures of Indian mythology tutelary deities set up to guard the door.

A feature of these establishments was the baths large rectangular bathing pools, from fifty to two hundred feet long. The granite sides of mammoth stones were built back from each other like shelves, so that the monks could enter the water one step at a time. The water for these baths was conveyed from the mountains 150 miles away, in aqueducts which even to-day supply the village with its water.

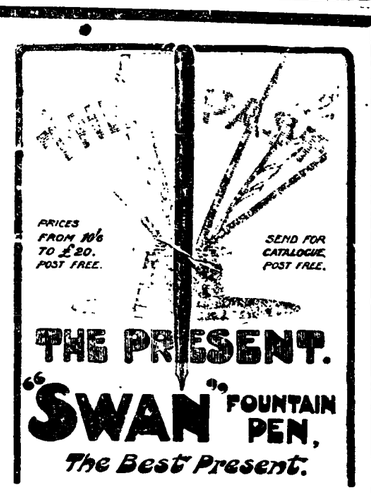
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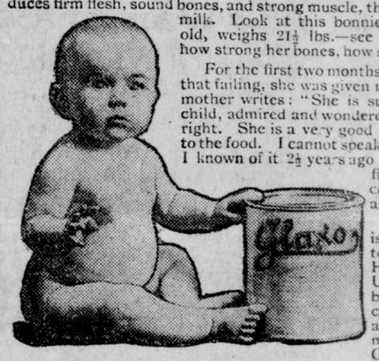
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For the first two months she had breast milk, but that failing, she was given nothing but Glaxo. Her mother writes: "She is such a fine, firm, healthy child, admired and wondered at, as she sits bolt upright. She is a very good baby, which I put down to the food. I cannot speak too highly of Glaxo: had I known of it 2½ years ago I would not have lost my first lovely baby, who could keep nothing down and died at 8 months."

Glaxo is the food that is recommended by doctors and used in Children's Hospitals throughout the United Kingdom. All babies, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop of Glaxo they swallow.

Give your baby Glaxo and see how satisfied he is, how keen he always is for his bottle of Glaxo, and what a comfort his steady progress is to you.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

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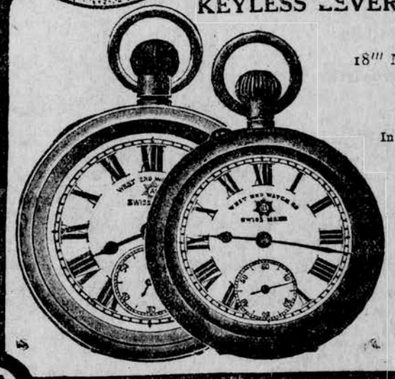
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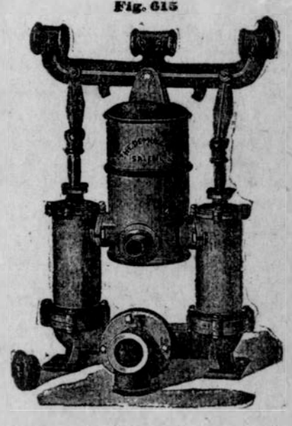
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Fig. 615



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By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.
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Sole Agents:—**JINTAN AGENCY,**
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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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